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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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KANSAS CITY SERVES AS CARLOT DIVERSION POINT

Many Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables Routed through City—Location and Freight Rates Are Factors.

Kansas City, Mo., because of its location, is used to a great extent as a carlot diversion point by fruit and vegetable shippers in the South, the West, and the North. Produce moving north out of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and southern Missouri is largely billed to Kansas City for diversion.

From the West, Kansas City is the diversion point for hundreds of cars of potatoes moving to southern markets. Potatoes from the West have an advantage in freight rates over the northern stock, as northern stock moves on a through rate as far as Kansas City and on local rates from Kansas City to southern points, while western stock moves on a through rate via Kansas City to southern points.

LITTLE WESTERN STOCK SOLD.

Because of this situation, comparatively few Colorado and Idaho potatoes are sold on the Kansas City market. On the other hand, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan potatoes are frequently sold in Kansas City at a reduction rather than risk diverting them south on a local freight rate. Kansas City is also the principal outlet and diversion point for potatoes moving out of the Kaw Valley to eastern, northern, and southern markets.

Although a large amount of produce is grown close to the city and is hauled to the market by truck drivers, by far the greater portion is received in car lots from numerous and widely scattered shipping points. Every railroad entering Kansas City has a team track where fruits and vegetables may be unloaded. However, only one road has trackage in the wholesale produce district. For this reason, many cars are transferred to that road for unloading, thus saving a long haul across town by truck.

The larger firms buy most of their produce on advance orders, depending on cars in the hands of brokers to fill in any shortage. Many small dealers buy almost exclusively from brokers who do a considerable volume of car-lot business on the Kansas City market, acting in behalf of shippers and operating either on a percentage basis or on a straight commission of $15 or more per car. Brokers' sales are usually made in car lots, but at

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A GLANCE AT THIS ISSUE.

Live stock markets during the week under review witnessed further upward price trends. Fresh meat demand was slow at eastern points; prices were uneven (p. 178).

Grain prices advanced to new high levels for the crop year. Fifty-cent corn reappeared in Iowa and Illinois (p. 186).

Potatoes and celery weakened; other lines were steady to higher. Movement of early produce was heavier (p. 182).

Butter markets were easier. Trading was light on the cheese markets (p. 181).

Hay markets were slightly lower. Much poor hay was marketed. Feed demand was light; prices were firm to higher (p. 183).

Seed markets were less active. Prices were mostly unchanged (p. 184).

Cotton prices scored further gains under continued good demand (p. 187).

The severe drought in the southwestern winter wheat districts was broken. Week was largely favorable to agriculture (p. 190).

The field seed situation is reviewed in this issue (front page).

The wool consumption report covering January will be found on page 180.

The prices of certain articles and the purchasing power of one acre of crops are shown on page 188.

The production of maple sugar and sirup appears on page 189.

MOVEMENT OF POTATOES FROM NORTHERN COLORADO GAINING

Shipments from State May Total 15,000 Cars—Demand Slow for Ungraded Stocks.

Although many farmers in the Greeley, Colo., section are reported by the representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as still holding their potatoes in the expectation that the local market price will reach $1.25 per 100 lbs., or more, after Mar. 1, a majority of the growers in northern Colorado are disposed to market their holdings in the near future and shippers anticipate a daily movement in excess of 50 cars from now until the close of the shipping season.

In the opinion of local authorities there were toward the end of February 500–700 cars yet to be marketed in the San Luis Valley district in the southern part of the State and 700–900 cars in the so-called "Western Slope" district. In the Greeley district (the northern shipping section) it

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DEMAND FOR FIELD SEEDS MAY EXCEED THAT OF 1921

Increases Noted for Clovers, Alfalfa, and Timothy—Demand for Bluegrass and Seed Corn May Show Decrease.

The aggregate demand for field seeds this season is expected to be equal to or slightly greater than last year, although the demand for a few important kinds will be less, according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Some of the more important factors affecting the demand are: Increased acreage of clovers and grasses, shortage of home-grown seed in various sections, substitution of kinds because of relatively lower price, the low price of grain during the past year, and depressed financial conditions.

TABLE SHOWS DETAILS.

The percentage of increase or decrease in demand by States for the various kinds of seed is shown in the table accompanying this article. A few States unavoidably are omitted because of the small number of reports received and the consequent lack of data at hand.

Clovers and alfalfa.—The prospective demand for red clover in the States of Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana is 10% greater than last year; in Maryland, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri 5% greater; and in Ohio, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota 5% less. In practically all of the States reporting a smaller demand for red clover, a greater demand for other clovers, notably alsike and sweet, is shown, largely because of the relatively lower price of the latter. On the whole, however, the demand for each of red, alsike, and sweet clover is expected to show about the same small percentage of increase.

The average increase in the demand for alfalfa seed is greater than that of any of the clovers and grasses, only three States—Colorado, Washington, and Idaho—indicating that the demand would be less than last year.

Grasses.—The prospective demand for timothy seed is unchanged to slightly larger than a year ago. In the States reporting an increased demand dealers attribute such increase to the low price of the seed, the desire to increase the acreage sown to grass, and the smaller supply of home-grown seed in many sections. Kentucky bluegrass is in poor demand for pastures because of the abnor-

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Live Stock and Meats

LIVE STOCK MARKETS WITNESS FURTHER UPWARD PRICE TRENDS

Hogs Sell Up to $11 during Week—Fat Lambs in Fleece Score $16.25—Steers Touch $9.20.

(Chicago.)

Further upward price revisions marked the general trade in live stock during the week ending Feb. 25. On the week's final session light hogs reached the $11 mark and a top of $11.10 was scored on a single load. Fat lambs in fleece sold upward to $16.25, and fleshy lambs of good shearing capacity went back to the country costing up to $14.50.

The cattle market shared in the upturns, striking the highest average price levels of the winter. Outside demand for cattle especially for stockers and feeders was healthy and stock of a class to attract this country competition showed the greatest advances effecting a still further narrowing of the price range between feeders and fat cattle.

VEAL CALVES ADVANCE SHARPLY.

Veal calves advanced sharply despite the expectation of an almost immediate swelling of the marketward movement of light calves from the dairy regions, the strong bond of sympathy that usually exists between the calf and the lamb markets asserting itself.

Receipts for the week at ten large markets were approximately 174,800 cattle, 546,300 hogs, and 202,500 sheep, compared with 173,372 cattle, 600,560 hogs, and 209,776 sheep the previous week, and 152,461 cattle, 607,271 hogs, and 241,571 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Cattle.—Although fat cattle prices still appear low when compared with those of hogs and lambs, feeder cattle which were bought on the low spots last summer and fall and have been returning to market during the last few weeks have, for the most part paid well for their board. Numerous steers that have reached Chicago and the River markets within the last fortnight have sold as much as $2.50–$3.25 above feeder cost last fall.

With normal receipts of cattle evenly distributed during the week prices were not only well maintained at all markets but the medium and lower killing grades sold higher. This was due, to a considerable extent, to the insistent demand on the part of seemingly optimistic cattle feeders. At the week-end common and medium grades of beef steers showed about 15¢ gain over the previous week's close, with spots at Chicago as much as 25¢ up. The River markets reported even greater advances with the lower grades sharing fully in the upturn.

MANY SHORT-FED STEERS.

Although a large proportion of beef steer arrivals were short-feds of medium grade and of light weight, there were numerous loads of good bullocks available at Chicago which found outlet generally around $8.50–$8.85 with a number of very good steers carrying a few choice individuals at $9. The highest price scored by matured steers was $9.20, a load of choice 1,308-lb. bullocks of mixed breeds bringing that price. Some 1,442-lb. Nebraska Herefords made $9.15, while the best yearlings offered averaged 983 lbs. and sold at $9. Good to choice steers found a ready outlet throughout the week, but owing to the reluctancy of buyers to create new tops, the best failed to show the upward tendency noted on the medium and lower grades and the price range was narrowed to a spread of $7.35–$8.35 for the bulk of steers going to the dressed beef trade. Exporters bought moderately.

Advances on lower priced steers, prompted largely by country competition, led killers to turn with more favor toward fat she stock, and prices for that class advanced. While canners and cutters remained about steady, the better grades were active and gained 10¢–25¢. At Chicago the bulk of fat cows and heifers cleared $4.50–$6, with few cows going above the latter figure and not many heifers except yearlings reaching the $7 mark.

Light receipts and a liberal shipping demand for bulls boosted prices mostly 50¢ above the previous week, leaving the best bologna bulls valued around $4.50. Common sausage bulls sold mostly at $4–$4.15. Fat bulls were especially active as exporters wanted the heavy kinds and often paid $4.75–$5 for fat, heavy bulls. It took yearling butcher bulls to pass $5.75, some selling up to $6.50 and better.

Veal calves found unevenly higher markets and closing prices stood mostly $1 above a week earlier. Heavy calves were wanted but scarce. Packers bought vealers late mostly at $10.50–$11.50 with the best 130-lb. vealers at $11.75–$12. Shippers bought calves late in the week around $12–$13, some choice handyweights going as high as $13.50. The high lamb market was a bullish influence in the calf trade, but the season is at hand when increasing supplies of light calves from the dairy regions are to be expected.

CATTLEMEN DEMONSTRATE CONFIDENCE.

The confidence on the part of cattlemen in the future cattle market was again demonstrated by the activity with which they bought relatively high-priced feeders. Numerous loads of meaty, strong-weight steers were bought at Chicago and leading Missouri River markets at $7–$7.50 and some selected kinds as high as $7.75 and better.

Over 6,000 stockers and feeders found their way back to the country from Chicago during the week, and there was a full countryward movement from other points.

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FRESH MEAT DEMAND SLOW AT EASTERN POINTS; PRICES UNEVEN

Chicago Markets Higher for Beef, Lamb, and Pork—Demand for Well-Finished Beef Negligible.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Although the trend of live-stock prices has been upward, the demand for dressed meats at eastern markets was slow, and only slight advances were registered during the week ending Feb. 25. Following Monday's firm to unevenly higher markets at eastern consuming centers, the tendency after midweek was mostly downward except at Boston, where all classes were steady to firm, with beef about 50¢ higher at the close. At Chicago the demand was uneven but better than the previous week; beef, lamb, and pork scored slight advances, while veal and mutton prices were in line with the close of the previous week.

Beef.—The demand for well-finished beef continues almost negligible. Choice steers were scarce at all markets, while the light to moderate supplies of good steers at eastern markets were in excess of the demand. Assortments at Chicago with regard to weight and quality were good, opening prices of 50¢ to $1 per 100 lbs. higher being maintained throughout the week. Cows were in relatively better demand than steers at all markets. Closing steer prices were steady to 50¢ higher at Boston and 50¢–$1 higher at Chicago, compared with the preceding Friday. Cows closed steady to 50¢ higher both at eastern markets and Chicago. The slow demand for bulls at eastern markets, which has prevailed for several weeks, showed no improvement, and prices were unchanged, while an advance of 25¢ at Chicago was maintained throughout the week. The demand for kosher beef was fairly good with moderate supplies. Opening prices were $1 higher at Philadelphia, steady at Boston and Chicago, and somewhat lower at New York toward the close.

Veal.—While receipts of veal at eastern markets were generally light with only a moderate supply at Chicago, the demand was also limited and prices showed little change during the week. Quality was only fair and at Chicago much inferior to that of recent weeks. Light receipts of heavy frozen sides brought $11–$12 at

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 25, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	237	$10.24	232	$10.36	238	$10.25	248	$10.41	233	$10.64	248	$10.72	238	$10.39	236	$9.91	232	$9.51
E. St. Louis	194	10.28	200	10.50	195	10.50	194	10.65	202	10.70	201	10.79	198	10.56	201	10.00	203	9.80
Kansas City	220	9.78	220	9.78	218	9.87	220	9.99	224	10.12	234	10.27	216	9.82	219	9.45	234	8.99
Omaha	229	9.58	242	9.62	245	9.60	243	9.86	242	10.04	240	10.10	241	9.75	236	9.44	245	8.81
S. St. Paul	220	9.92	220	10.08	230	9.93	230	10.10	241	10.25	223	10.27	227	10.01	224	9.69	224	9.15

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 25, 1922.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	68,720	22,031	46,689	168,945	45,574	123,371	75,901	26,755	49,146
Denver [1]	8,606	5,851	2,024	8,859	.....	9,712	36,400	31,054	3,174
East St. Louis	16,045	5,108	6,402	66,338	35,478	27,054	4,149	963	2,415
Indianapolis [1]	8,093	3,555	4,534	25,328	6,594	18,136	798	536	242
Kansas City	39,352	19,585	20,426	50,411	15,581	34,432	34,627	15,992	20,122
Oklahoma City	6,954	2,935	4,239	13,715	1,079	12,479	246	.....	243
Omaha	30,125	14,346	15,779	65,247	22,652	42,595	40,463	9,502	30,961
St. Joseph [1]	10,524	3,619	6,460	39,292	6,211	32,201	14,886	929	13,110
St. Paul [1]	17,336	5,396	9,941	50,304	8,870	42,236	4,073	786	3,065
Sioux City	15,292	8,664	5,269	42,061	19,134	21,920	7,457	2,571	2,974
Wichita [1]	6,490	4,315	1,587	9,865	501	9,216	541	1,355	15
Total	227,587	95,405	123,350	540,365	161,674	373,352	219,541	90,443	125,467
Previous week	231,128	95,235	126,353	594,370	173,009	410,149	221,736	90,195	125,087

[1] Week ending Friday, Feb 24.

Boston and Philadelphia. Compared with the previous Friday, closing prices were generally unchanged.

Lamb.—Although a general advance in line with advancing live costs was made on Monday, the demand for dressed lamb carcasses was about equal to the supply. Buyers purchased sparingly but were unable to obtain any market reductions from early week prices. Some frozen Canadian lambs were sold at Boston at $24–$25, and light Argentine frozen lambs at New York brought around $24. Compared with the previous Friday New York closed unevenly strong to $2 higher, Chicago $1 higher, and other markets around $2 higher.

Mutton.—Light supplies with a higher lamb market put mutton prices on a strong basis, many dealers using handy-weight mutton in preference to lamb at prevailing prices. Handy-weight mutton was in better demand and at stronger prices than heavy-weight kinds. Compared with a week ago, closing prices were unchanged at Chicago and New York, steady to strong at Philadelphia, and around $1 higher at Boston.

Pork.—The strength of the live hog markets was reflected in generally higher prices on fresh pork products. The demand has been uneven with prices showing some fluctuation, particularly on loins. Compared with the previous Friday Boston closed steady, New York $1–$2 higher, with Philadelphia and Chicago around $1 higher.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Feb. 25 were 3,203 bales, weighing 1,164,030 lbs., valued at $206,188. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week were 2,893 bales and 14 packages, weighing 2,460,231 lbs. and having a valuation of $251,403.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, February 24, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	6,239	.....	5,953
Denver	3,936	.....	9,294
East St. Louis	4,328	1,894	808
Indianapolis	529	444	30
Kansas City	13,796	3,081	5,302
Oklahoma City	2,314	.....	.....
Omaha	9,445	144	4,420
St. Joseph	1,410	217	729
St. Paul	4,306	2,211	149
Sioux City	6,035	506	.....
Wichita	3,407	276	.....
Total	55,745	8,773	26,685
Previous week [1]	51,577	12,703	22,644
Same week last year [2]	30,100	10,180	9,320
State destination:			
California	798	.....	.....
Colorado	1,196	.....	4,057
Illinois	8,439	2,610	7,459
Indiana	1,347	444	30
Iowa	14,206	3,053	697
Kansas	6,653	464	1,672
Kentucky	57	.....	.....
Maryland	142	.....	.....
Michigan	669	.....	5,292
Minnesota	458	389	149
Missouri	5,730	1,098	1,916
Nebraska	11,112	591	3,966
New Jersey	21	.....	.....
New York	70	.....	687
Ohio	905	124	760
Oklahoma	1,411	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	346	.....	.....
South Dakota	656	.....	.....
Tennessee	82	.....	.....
Texas	20	.....	.....
Virginia	297	.....	.....
West Virginia	67	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,057	.....	.....
Total	55,745	8,773	26,685

[1] Includes Fort Worth.
[2] Includes Fort Worth but excludes Denver.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	$9.15–$9.75	.....	$8.40–$9.35	$8.25–$8.85	.....
Good	8.40– 9.15	$8.00–$8.65	7.70– 8.40	7.65– 8.25	$8.25–$9.00
Medium	7.60– 8.40	7.15– 8.00	7.15– 7.70	7.25– 7.65	7.00– 8.25
Common	6.75– 7.60	6.00– 7.15	6.35– 7.15	6.50– 7.25	6.25– 7.00
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	9.00– 9.65	.....	8.25– 9.10	8.00– 8.75	.....
Good	8.30– 9.00	7.75– 8.50	7.50– 8.25	7.50– 8.00	8.25– 9.00
Medium	7.40– 8.30	7.00– 7.75	7.00– 7.50	7.00– 7.50	7.00– 8.25
Common	6.50– 7.40	5.75– 7.00	6.10– 7.00	6.25– 7.00	6.00– 7.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.75– 8.00	4.75– 7.75	4.75– 7.50	4.50– 7.25	4.25– 7.75
Cows, common-choice	4.15– 6.50	4.25– 6.00	4.35– 6.15	4.25– 6.35	3.75– 6.25
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.00– 6.50	3.75– 5.00	3.25– 5.10	3.50– 5.25	3.25– 5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.75– 4.15	2.60– 4.25	2.75– 4.35	3.00– 4.25	2.25– 3.75
Canner steers	3.75– 4.75	2.75– 3.75	3.25– 4.00	3.25– 4.00	3.00– 4.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	8.00–12.00	7.00–11.00	7.50–10.50	7.50–10.25	5.50– 9.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.50– 8.50	4.00– 8.50	4.50– 8.50	4.75– 7.50	3.00– 6.50
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.65– 7.50	5.50– 7.00	5.90– 7.75	5.50– 7.65	5.25– 7.25
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.50– 7.50	5.25– 7.00	5.85– 7.70	5.25– 7.50	5.00– 7.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	5.10– 7.25	4.50– 7.00	5.00– 7.60	5.00– 7.65	4.75– 6.75
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.75– 5.50	3.00– 5.00	3.75– 6.25	3.75– 5.50	3.00– 5.00
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	5.00– 6.75	6.50– 7.50	5.75– 7.50	.....
Common and medium	.....	3.75– 5.00	4.50– 6.25	4.50– 5.75	.....
HOGS.					
Top	11.35	11.35	11.10	10.75	11.00
Bulk of sales	10.90–11.25	11.00–11.25	10.50–11.00	10.40–10.65	10.50–10.90
Heavy weight (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	10.90–11.10	10.90–11.10	10.25–10.90	10.40–10.60	10.40–10.75
Medium weight (200–250 lbs.), common-choice	11.00–11.25	11.00–11.30	10.80–11.05	10.50–10.70	10.50–10.95
Light weight (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	11.15–11.35	11.15–11.35	10.65–11.10	10.65–10.75	10.65–11.00
Light lights (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	10.60–11.25	10.75–11.30	10.50–11.05	10.50–10.70	10.75–11.00
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	9.85–10.40	9.00– 9.50	8.50– 9.50	9.25– 9.75	9.00– 9.50
Packing sows (200 lbs. up) rough	9.65–10.00	8.50– 9.00	8.00– 8.50	8.75– 9.25	8.50– 9.00
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.75–10.90	9.75–10.90	.....	.....	10.75–11.25
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.00–10.00	9.75–10.60	10.25–10.75	10.75–11.25
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	13.25–16.00	13.65–16.00	13.50–15.50	13.50–15.70	12.00–15.25
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	.....	.....	.....	13.25–15.50	.....
Culls and common	10.00–13.00	10.00–13.50	9.25–13.25	10.00–13.25	8.00–12.00
Feeding lambs	11.50–13.50	.....	11.25–13.85	11.75–14.00	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	10.50–14.25	10.25–13.50	10.25–13.75	10.00–13.25	9.50–13.25
Wethers, medium-prime	7.00–11.00	7.00– 9.50	6.50– 9.50	7.00– 9.75	6.00– 9.50
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	5.75– 9.25	6.25– 8.25	5.50– 8.25	5.75– 8.50	4.75– 8.25
Culls and common	3.00– 6.00	3.00– 6.00	2.75– 5.25	3.00– 5.50	2.00– 4.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Feb. 28.	Feb. 21.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 28.	Feb. 21.	Jan. 31.
Fresh beef:						
Steer—						
Choice	$14.50–15.00	$14.50–15.00	$15.00–16.00	.....	$14.00	.....
Good	13.50–14.50	13.50–14.00	14.00–15.00	$14.00–14.50	13.00–13.50	$13.00–14.00
Medium	12.00–13.50	12.00–13.50	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00
Common	10.50–11.50	10.00–11.00	9.00–11.00	11.00–12.00	10.00–11.00	11.50–12.00
Cows—						
Good	10.50–11.00	11.00–11.50	11.00–12.00	10.50–11.50	10.50–11.00	10.50–11.00
Medium	9.00–10.00	9.50–10.50	10.00–11.00	9.50–10.00	9.50–10.00	10.00–10.50
Common	8.50– 9.00	8.00– 9.00	8.00– 9.00	9.00– 9.50	9.00– 9.50	9.00–10.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	8.50– 9.50	8.50– 9.50	9.00–10.00
Common	7.25– 7.50	7.25– 7.50	8.00– 8.50	8.00– 8.50	8.00– 8.50	8.00– 9.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	20.00–22.00	.....	.....
Good	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	21.00–22.00
Medium	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	18.00–19.00
Common	12.50–14.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	12.50–14.00	12.50–14.00	14.00–16.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	19.00–20.00	17.00–18.00	13.50–14.00	21.00–22.00	22.00–23.00	17.00–18.00
10–12 lbs. average	18.00–19.00	16.00–17.00	12.50–13.00	19.00–20.00	20.00–21.00	16.00–17.00
12–14 lbs. average	17.00–18.00	15.00–16.00	12.00–12.50	18.00–19.00	19.00–20.00	15.00–16.00
14–16 lbs. average	16.00–17.00	14.00–15.00	11.00–12.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	13.00–14.00
16 lbs. and over	15.00–16.00	13.00–14.00	10.00–11.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	12.00–13.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	15.00–15.50	14.00–14.50	10.00–11.50	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	12.50–13.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	13.50–14.00	13.00–13.50	11.00–11.50	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	13.00–13.50	12.50–13.00	10.00–11.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	11.50–12.50
Butts, Boston style	16.50–17.50	16.00–17.00	12.50–13.50	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	15.00–16.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	30.00–31.00	29.00–30.00	26.00–27.00	29.00–30.00	30.00–32.00	27.00–28.00
Good	29.00–30.00	28.00–29.00	25.00–26.00	27.00–29.00	27.00–29.00	25.00–26.00
Medium	27.00–28.00	27.00–28.00	24.00–25.00	25.00–26.00	25.00–26.00	23.00–24.00
Common	24.00–26.00	24.00–26.00	21.00 23.00	22.00–24.00	22.00–24.00	20.00–22.00
Mutton—						
Good	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	16.00
Medium	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	13.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00
Common	11.00–14.00	11.00–14.00	9.00–12.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	11.00–14.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 178.)

Few stock steers sold at Chicago below $6, and the best grades sold upward from $7. Plain and common grades met an indifferent demand, some going as low as $5. The tone at the close was not so brisk as earlier in the week, but for the most part stocker and feeder prices were about 15c-25c above a week earlier.

Hogs.—The firm undertone in the hog market continued, and, with the exception of a recession of about 10c, which took place on Wednesday, each day of the week witnessed fresh advances. The $11 mark was reached at Chicago on Saturday, most of the desirable lights selling at that price, with one load of rangy lights making $11.10. Bulk of good and choice hogs of all weights went at $10.70-$11, showing the narrowness of the spread. Although shipments for the week were 45,574 hogs, showing a decrease of 4,953 from the week previous, still they constituted about the same percentage of the receipts; that is, 27%.

Local killers and packers continued to compete very actively, especially for the lighter weights, and since the aggregate supply at the ten markets diminished, attributed principally to storms in the Northwest, the alternative left to the big packers was to try to keep their droves as light in weight as possible. Their efforts in this direction were more or less thwarted by their desire to maintain volume in their killing operations, so medium to heavy hogs advanced a trifle faster than the lighter weights. On Friday, for the first time in months, best 230-lb. hogs sold at the top of the market.

MORE "SOUTHERN" HOGS ARRIVE.

The market on Saturday was mostly 65c-75c higher than a week earlier, although some pigs and light lights showed only around 50c advance. The average cost of packer and shipper droves for the week at $10.39 registered a 48c gain over the preceding week and the average weight at 238 lbs. was 2 lbs. heavier. The percentage of "Southern" hogs and pigs usually arriving from other markets, increased very materially during the week, and such pigs especially found a very restricted outlet. Desirable stock pigs sold at St. Paul at $10.10-$10.35 during the greater part of the week, but worked up to $10.75 by the weekend. At Kansas City the demand for the better grades exceeded the supply, such kinds selling generally at $9.50-$9.75 and reaching up to $10 by Saturday.

Sheep.—The upward revision of sheep and lamb prices which started late last fall continued practically without interruption during the week under review. That the market is extremely sensitive, however, was evidenced by midweek when, although the supply was light, a sudden rise in temperature was a sufficiently bearish factor to cause 10c-25c declines on some late sales. Light supplies thereafter permitted an immediate recovery to the week's best levels, and the week closed with killing classes largely 25c-50c higher and shearing lambs fully 50c and in instances 75c up.

SHEEP HIT $16.25 AT CHICAGO.

Best fat lambs reached $16.25 at Chicago with the bulk of strictly good and choice handyweights in fleece at and above $16. Shearing lambs sold up to $14.50. Advancing wool prices widened the spread between wooled and shorn stock, good handy, fall-shorn, fed Texas lambs topping at $13.75, and fresh shorn at $13.25. Choice light yearling wethers in fleece were quotable to $14.50, and 105-lb. yearlings sold up to $13.50. Two-year-old wethers reached $11, aged wethers $9.75, and handy ewes $9, best shorn ewes going at $7.75.

Opening, Feb. 27.—Receipts of cattle on Feb. 27 were comparatively light, amounting to about 16,000 and general trade on beef steers was steady to 15c higher, some early sales to shippers looking 25c higher. Matured steers topped at $9.40, with a few lots at $9-$9.10, and the bulk at $7.50-$8.35. The better grades of fat cows and heifers were largely 15c-25c higher with canners and cutters strong to 10c up. Bulls were stronger and veal calves and stockers and feeders mostly steady.

Under moderate receipts at Chicago but a comparatively light 10-market total, Chicago prices advanced 10c-20c to new high levels for the season and closed strong. Top was $11.25 with the bulk selling at $10.75-$11.15.

Fat and shearing lambs opened 15c-25c lower, with fat sheep about steady. Top fat, wooled lambs brought $16, shorn lambs $13.25, wooled yearlings $14, wooled ewes $8.50, and shorn ewes $7.75.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Feb. 24.	Feb. 17.	Jan. 27.
Hams, smoked, 14-[illegible] average	$27.00-28.00	$25.00-27.50	$21.50-23.50
Hams, fancy, 14-[illegible] average	29.50-31.00	27.50-30.00	25.00-26.50
Bacon, [illegible], 4-[illegible] average	18.50-18.00	15.50-17.00	15.25-17.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-[illegible] average	21.00-26.00	22.00-24.50	19.00-20.00
Bellies, fat back, [illegible] average	32.50-34.00	31.00-32.50	30.00-31.00
Pickled pigs' feet, 14-[illegible] average	15.25-16.75	13.00-14.50	12.50-13.00
Pickled pigs' feet, 14-[illegible] average	12.75-14.00	10.75-11.00	9.75-10.25
Pure lard, tierces	13.25-14.00	12.50-13.00	11.50-12.00
Compound lard, tierces	12.75-13.50	11.75-12.50	11.00-11.50

WOOL CONSUMPTION REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1922.

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Condition, Classes, and Grades.

[In thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total, Jan.		Total, Dec.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1921	1920
Fine:										
Combing—										
Domestic	6,314	2,343	23	4	111	39	6,448	2,386	6,061	1,177
Foreign	1,386	2,065	7	1	2	.....	1,395	2,066	1,523	1,579
Clothing—										
Domestic	1,199	528	632	347	97	73	1,928	948	1,767	705
Foreign	77	155	392	377	1	1	470	533	605	432
½ blood:										
Combing—										
Domestic	4,276	1,357	78	16	107	33	4,461	1,406	4,484	607
Foreign	532	423	.....	3	5	6	537	432	581	523
Clothing:										
Domestic	354	108	454	259	162	39	970	406	937	437
Foreign	20	13	157	147	18	2	195	162	233	68
⅜ blood:										
Combing—										
Domestic	2,513	636	244	133	132	274	2,889	1,043	3,339	767
Foreign	1,734	691	60	26	26	.....	1,820	717	1,615	698
Clothing—										
Domestic	228	93	1,153	510	312	104	1,693	707	1,785	651
Foreign	91	24	443	90	9	6	543	120	406	117
¼ blood:										
Combing—										
Domestic	4,898	1,636	280	137	456	201	5,634	1,974	4,794	1,558
Foreign	4,170	2,877	83	73	67	.....	4,320	2,950	4,303	2,317
Clothing—										
Domestic	625	102	808	428	131	113	1,564	643	1,242	607
Foreign	332	412	492	116	72	17	896	545	730	543
Low or Lincoln:										
Combing—										
Domestic	314	254	22	45	11	8	347	307	312	79
Foreign	745	496	15	15	65	11	825	522	980	556
Clothing—										
Domestic	120	3	64	77	2	2	186	82	173	63
Foreign	5	234	61	22	21	3	87	259	80	110
Carpet:										
Combing, foreign	3,605	761	49	33	103	71	3,757	865	2,987	1,167
Filling, foreign	4,035	1,099	268	286	443	84	4,746	1,469	4,227	2,107
Grade not stated:										
Domestic	5,064	3,164	65	.....	3	.....	5,132	3,164	6,882	2,204
Foreign	3,700	2,594	7	.....	.....	.....	3,707	2,594	4,904	1,792
Total:										
Domestic	25,905	10,224	3,823	1,956	1,524	886	31,252	13,066	31,776	8,855
Foreign	20,432	11,844	2,034	1,189	832	201	23,298	13,234	23,174	12,009
Grand total, Jan.	46,337	22,068	5,857	3,145	2,356	1,087	54,550	26,300	.....	.....
Grand total, Dec.	47,364	16,710	5,707	3,185	1,879	969	.....	.....	54,950	20,864

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Sections.

[In thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Section.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
New England	27,185	13,202	3,236	1,655	857	333	31,278	15,190
Middle Atlantic	17,185	7,576	1,254	746	1,298	620	19,737	8,942
Pacific coast	65	28	273	96	47	23	385	147
Other sections	1,902	1,262	1,094	648	154	111	3,150	2,021
Grand total	46,337	22,068	5,857	3,145	2,356	1,087	54,550	26,300

Report on Wool Conditions Throughout the World Now Available.

A report recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture briefly reviewing the world wool situation may be had upon application to the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, Washington, D. C. The report shows that stocks of wool are light in consuming countries but heavy in producing countries. The chief difficulty in world wool markets at present is getting the wool into consuming countries such as Germany, Austria, Poland, and France, because of their inability to pay.

World prices have advanced considerably during recent months, the largest advances being for the finer grades.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES EASIER DURING PAST WEEK; RECEIPTS LIGHTER

Trading Quiet at Four Markets Under Review as Buyers Operate in Cautious Manner.

Butter markets during the week ending Feb. 25 were generally easier despite lighter receipts and a slight decrease in production compared with recent weeks. The weekly production report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association, dated Feb. 23, showed an increase over last year of 13.1% and a decrease under the week ending Feb. 16 of 5.9%.

Receipts for the four markets also were lighter, especially during the first half of the week under review. In this connection, however, the holiday on Wednesday probably accounted for a large part of the decrease in receipts on account of delayed deliveries by the railroads and delayed shipments from the creameries. Heavy rains and snow in some of the most important producing sections were probably factors of influence also.

HAND-TO-MOUTH BUYING.

Despite the lighter arrivals, trading in most of the markets was barely sufficient to keep the receipts moving into consumptive channels. This was caused in part by a disposition on the part of buyers to operate very cautiously and take goods only as they needed them. Of the four markets New York was the quietest, and stocks there, especially of the better grades, showed considerable accumulation. Chicago was the strongest with stocks generally light but the tone unsettled because of the relatively lower New York market.

Probably the most important factor causing the easy, unsettled condition was the lack of intermarket business. During the previous week there was a heavy movement of goods, especially storage butter, from western points to the East. Relatively higher prices also caused a good movement of fresh centralized in that direction. As a result, goods which otherwise would have been available were temporarily off the market while in transit. Shipping markets were strengthened by their removal and receiving markets did not yet feel the depressing effect. This shifting of stocks resulted in an adjustment of prices during the week ending Feb. 25, so that prices on all the markets were about the same, making intermarket business practically impossible and trading generally much lighter.

DEMAND FOR STORAGE LIGHTER.

Though the consuming demand apparently is still very good, storage withdrawals are falling off, and the net reduction was less than for the previous week. The movement was also much lighter than during the corresponding period of last year. This condition added to the depression of the markets and caused operators to offer storage more freely, although the reductions in prices were small and there was still a fair movement of goods to the consumers.

Apparently the easy and unsettled condition of the week was only temporary and of a sentimental nature. Although production is still heavier than a year ago there is a correspondingly heavy demand. Moreover, foreign markets are apparently firm, thus making imports in any quantity unlikely in the near future. Storage butter is finding a fair demand and unless there is a heavy increase in the production of fresh in the near future the movement is likely to continue good.

SEVERE STORMS IN WISCONSIN PREVENT CHEESE SHIPMENTS

Liberal Supplies of Fresh Cheese at Chicago—New York State Cheese Shipped West.

Because of the severe rain and sleet storms which occured throughout the principal cheese districts of Wisconsin and which put telephone and telegraph wires out of commission, very meagre information is available regarding Wisconsin cheese markets during the week ending Feb. 25. Railroad traffic was interrupted and in many cases was completely tied up so far as shipments of cheese were concerned. Dealers complained early in the week that trade was light and that comparatively few inquiries were being received.

EASTERN CHEESE SENT WEST.

The Chicago market up to the close of the week had not felt the effect of delayed Wisconsin shipments to a very marked degree. Supplies of fresh cheese were generally liberal, and were further increased by heavy arrivals of New York State cheese, principally Twins, which have been moving West on account of higher prices.

The movement of goods from New York State in return reduced available supplies of fresh cheese on the New York and Boston markets, with the result that prices were raised on some styles.

It is expected that New York dealers will continue to trade heavily in the West until there is a change in the present relation between Wisconsin prices and New York prices. The production of New York factories is reported to be increasing, although with an outlet in the West the effect has not been felt on market conditions.

HELD CHEESE PRICES FIRM.

Prices of fresh and held in eastern markets are such that more trade is accepting fresh goods, and current arrivals in the markets which show some curing are moving readily into channels requiring a mild cheese. The market on held cheese is very firm. Storage stocks show good reductions, and in the four markets are now about 20% lighter than they were a year ago.

Agricultural Foreign Trade in 1921 to be Reviewed in an Early Issue.

A statistical summary of the country's foreign trade in agricultural products during the calendar year 1921 will appear in an early issue of Weather, Crops, and Markets. This summary will show that 32 of the principal agricultural commodities entering into America's export trade showed an increase of 20% in quantity over 1920, and that the declared export values of these same products were 39% less than the preceding year.

The article is accompanied by three tables showing the quantity and value of the principal agricultural exports in 1921 and 1920, compared with the 5-year average immediately preceding the war (1910–1914).

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 25, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	37½	36½	37½	37½	41
Tuesday	37	36½	37	36½	41
Wednesday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Thursday	36	36	36½	36	39½
Friday	36	36½	36	36	39
Saturday	36	37	36	36	38½
Average for week	36.50	36.50	36.60	36.40	39.80
Previous week	37.80	36.50	37.25	37.08	41.83
Corresponding week last year	50.40	50.35	51.20	50.60	53.20

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20–20½	21 –21½	20–21	22½	.....
Tuesday	20–20½	20½–21	20–21	22½	20
Wednesday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Thursday	20–20½	20½–21	20–21	23	20
Friday	20–20½	20½–21	20–21	23	20½
Saturday	20–20½	20½–21	20–21	21½	20¾
Average for week	20.25	20.85	20.50	22.50	20.31
Previous week	20.25	21.21	20.67	23.04	21.15
Corresponding week last year	27.75	26.85	24.95	22.65	27.00

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	34½	Friday	35
Tuesday	34¾	Saturday	35
Wednesday	(1)		
Thursday	34½	Average	34.75

[1] Holiday.

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Feb. 25.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	9,356,070	9,739,114	6,475,090
Receipts since Jan. 1	77,457,451	68,101,381	56,978,075
Put into cold storage	545,428	809,189	392,431
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,450,317	2,818,036	2,881,481
Change during week	−1,904,889	−2,908,847	−2,489,050
Total holdings	[1] 17,635,204	19,405,093	20,006,166
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,040,226	2,760,254	2,835,584
Receipts since Jan. 1	21,242,906	18,202,680	22,202,636
Put into cold storage	234,769	304,181	180,352
Withdrawn from cold storage	844,967	1,207,879	868,383
Change during week	−610,198	−903,698	−688,031
Total holdings	[2] 6,156,486	6,756,684	7,836,740
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	3,076,764	3,635,158	3,417,637
Receipts since Jan. 1	36,989,579	33,912,815	36,633,288
Put into cold storage	866,507	874,568	1,132,299
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,518,227	3,187,764	2,252,641
Change during week	−2,651,720	−2,313,196	−1,120,342
Total holdings	[3] 65,680,656	67 814,688	59,594,370
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	318,776	238,402	337,505
Receipts since Jan. 1	1,708,239	1,380,463	1,749,375
Put into cold storage	462	387	7,589
Withdrawn from cold storage	7,907	29,997	6,051
Change during week	−7,445	−29,610	+1,529
Total holdings	2,069	9,514	16,616

[1] Corrected report; includes 135,000 lbs. additional.
[2] Corrected report; includes 10,000 lbs. additional.
[3] Corrected report; includes 517,688 lbs. additional.

Fruits and Vegetables

POTATOES AND CELERY LOWER; OTHER LINES STEADY TO FIRM

Movement of Early Fruits and Vegetables Gaining—Shipments of Old Stock Now Decreasing.

Total carlot shipments of 11 lines of fruits and vegetables for the week ending Feb. 25 were 6,470 cars. Losses in the movement of potatoes, apples, cauliflower, and old cabbage were only partly offset by increased shipments of early cabbage, celery, tomatoes, and lettuce. The week's movement was over 300 cars less than for the week previous and about 800 less than during the same period a year ago.

Some declines in potato prices occurred in producing sections and prices weakened slightly in celery-consuming markets. Other lines were fairly steady to firm.

POTATOES SLIGHTLY WEAKER.

Potatoes.—The carlot movement of potatoes was 2,857 cars, about 200 less than for the previous week. Maine, now the season's leading shipping State, sent 842 cars, New York 317, Colorado 315, Minnesota 284, Idaho 249, and Michigan 194. The week's shipments were 200 cars heavier than for the same week last year, while the movement for the season to date from 18 principal late shipping States was 124,077 cars, compared with 100,998 last season. Prices in consuming centers have held nearly steady. Eastern and northern sacked Round Whites closed at $2-$2.15 per 100 lbs. in most markets, and were firm in the Chicago carlot market at $1.70-$2. Maine Green Mountains weakened slightly in Boston to $1.85-$2, bulk stock ranging $2-$2.20 in eastern markets. Minnesota Red River Ohios held at $2-$2.40 in middle western cities, and Colorado Rurals were firm in Chicago at $2.05-$2.15. Prices in producing sections showed a weaker tendency. Maine Green Mountains in bulk declined 5¢-10¢, ruling $1.31 most of the week. New York sacked Round Whites lost 10¢ during the week, but recovered somewhat and closed at $1.81-$1.85. Northern stock weakened slightly to $1.55-$1.60. In Colorado and Idaho growers received 80¢-$1 for Rurals.

OLD CABBAGE RECEIPTS LIGHT.

Cabbage.—Decreasing supplies of old cabbage have caused a stronger tone in eastern consuming centers. New York Danish type stock advanced $5-$7 in some cities and closed at $40-$50 per ton bulk. At western New York shipping points prices held steady to firm at $30-$33. Supplies of northern stock are practically exhausted. Texas Early Flat cabbage weakened slightly to $10 f. o. b. and held nearly steady in most wholesale city markets at $40-$50, but weakened slightly in Chicago and Kansas City to $1.75-$2 per 100 lbs. Florida Wakefield stock strengthened somewhat to a close of $1.15-$1.50 in eastern markets. Total carlot movement for the week was 144 cars of old cabbage and 441 of early or southern stock compared with 171 and 410 the previous week. During the same week last year, 281 cars of old and 382 of new stock moved.

Apples.—Movement of apples decreased over 200 cars from the previous week. Shipments of boxed stock were 587 cars and of barreled 370. A year ago the volume of movement was about the same for boxed stock but shipments from barreled areas were 600 cars heavier. Total for the season from all sections was 78,216 compared with 98,339 a year ago. Markets continue steady to firm, with moderate demand for good stock. New York Baldwins A-2½ ranged $7.50-$8.25 per bbl. in eastern cities, and reached $8-$8.50 in Chicago. Prices held firm at $7.25 f. o. b. western New York points. Northwestern Extra Fancy boxed Winesaps ranged $3-$3.75 in leading wholesale markets and held nearly steady at $2.35-$2.65 f. o. b. Washington points.

Onions.—Carlot shipments of onions were 216 cars; a slight increase over the week before, but nearly 50% lighter than at this time last year. Ohio sent 49 cars, New York 45, and California, Indiana, Massachusetts each shipped over 30 cars. Total for the season was 19,464, compared with 25,937 last season. The New York wholesale market showed a weaker tendency at the close when eastern Yellow Globes ranged $7.25-$7.50 per 100-lb. sack, a loss of 90¢. Other eastern cities were steady at $8-$8.50. Middle western red stock was weaker in Chicago and St. Louis at $7-$7.50. In Massachusetts producing sections prices advanced 25¢ to $8-$8.25.

STEADY SWEET POTATO MOVEMENT.

Sweet potatoes.—The heaviest sweet potato movement is now from Delaware, Tennessee, New Jersey, and Maryland. Shipments from these States all show an increase over last week's totals. The movement from all sections was 337 cars, compared with 304 the previous week and with 350 for the same time last year. Markets are fairly steady for eastern stock but slightly weaker for southern stock. New Jersey Yellow varieties ranged $2-$2.65 per bu. hamper in New York and Chicago. Tennessee Nancy Halls were slow and dull in middle western cities at $1-$1.25.

Celery.—Shipments of celery show an increase of nearly 40 cars. The movement is mainly from Florida, which sent 333 cars, compared with 309 a year ago. Other sections sent only 11 cars, compared with 150 last year. Markets are well supplied and prices declined. Florida Golden Self-blanching stock weakened in leading city markets to a close of $3.25-$3.75 per 10-in. crate. A slightly stronger tone prevailed in producing sections at $2.25-$2.60 f. o. b.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Feb. 25.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Feb. 25.	Last season to Feb. 25.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box area..	587	578	812	51,482	32,056	36,278
Bbl. area..	370	979	384	26,734	66,283	72,836
Cabbage:						
1921 season	188	378	223	29,287	32,153	33,124
1922 season	397	285	358	[1] 2,539	[1] 1,211	[1] 3,244
Cauliflower.	136	125	180	2,893	2,928	3,823
Celery:						
1921 season	11	150	16	11,188	10,043	10,374
1922 season	333	309	289	[1] 1,376	[1] 1,416	[1] 4,175
Lettuce.....	429	503	397	6,611	6,989	18,258
Onions.....	216	411	207	19,501	25,937	28,216
Potatoes:						
Sweet.....	337	350	304	14,816	14,980	17,911
White....	2,857	2,642	3,069	175,187	156,059	197,657
Spinach.....	108	163	111	1,815	1,865	4,705
Tomatoes...	198	103	127	436	277	5,778
Vegetables, mixed....	303	300	317	2,248	2,379	15,109
Total.	6,470	7,276	6,794	342,198	351,949	444,069

[1] Not included in totals.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern sacked Round Whites—per 100 lbs.

Market.	Carloads received.[1]	This season. Feb. 27.	This season. Feb. 20.	One year ago.
New York..	351	$2.00-2.10	$2.00-2.15	$1.15-1.35
Boston.....	178	1.85-2.00	2.00	1.25-1.40
Philadelphia	104	2.00-2.15	2.00	1.00-1.20
Baltimore...	17	2.15	2.15-2.25	1.25
Pittsburgh..	91	2.05-2.10	2.05-2.10	1.35-1.45
Cincinnati..	51	2.00-2.15	2.15	1.50
Chicago.....	226	[2] 1.70-2.00	[2] 1.70-2.00	[2] 1.20-1.25
St. Louis....	98	2.10	1.90-2.00	1.50-1.60
Kansas City	170	[3] 2.10-2.15	[3] 2.00	[3] 1.55
SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware—per bu. hamper.				
New York..	41	$2.00-2.25	$2.00-2.25	$1.75-2.00
Boston.....	3	2.00-2.12½	1.85-2.00	1.90-2.00
Philadelphia	12	1.65-1.75	1.50-1.60	1.90
Baltimore...	6	1.65	.....	1.75-1.90
Pittsburgh..	31	1.65-1.90	1.75-1.90	1.75-1.85
Cincinnati..	8	[4] 1.15	[4] 1.10-1.15	[4] 1.90-2.00
Chicago.....	19	[4] 1.15-1.25	[4] 1.25	[4] 2.00-2.25
St. Louis....	2	[4] 1.00-1.10	[4] 1.00-1.10	[4] 1.90
Kansas City.	3	[4] 1.15-1.25	[4] 1.25	[4] 1.75-1.90
CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish type—bulk, per ton.				
New York..	71	$40.00-45.00	$35.00-38.00	$15.00-18.00
Boston.....	17	[5] 2.25- 2.50	[5] 2.50	[5] 1.00- 1.25
Philadelphia	46	35.00-43.00	28.00-38.00	8.00-13.00
Baltimore...	37	40.00	40.00	15.00-18.00
Pittsburgh..	30	40.00-45.00	45.00-50.00	18.00-20.00
Cincinnati..	10	50.00	50.00	10.00-12.00
Chicago.....	68	.....	30.00-35.00	15.00-17.00
St. Louis....	62	.....	35.00	20.00
Kansas City.	12	.....	[6] 2.00	[6] 1.25- 1.50
ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties—per 100-lb. sack.				
New York..	101	$7.25-7.50	$8.00-8.40	$0.75-1.00
Boston.....	10	8.00-8.50	8.25-8.50	.75-1.15
Philadelphia	18	8.15-8.25	7.90-8.25	.75-1.05
Baltimore...	10	8.00-8.50	8.50-8.65	1.00-1.10
Pittsburgh..	19	7.75-8.00	8.00-8.25	.65-1.00
Cincinnati..	2	8.00-8.25	8.00-8.25	1.00-1.10
Chicago.....	18	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.25	.75-1.00
St. Louis....	12	[7] 7.25-7.50	[7] 7.50-8.00	[7] .90-1.00
Kansas City.	14	7.50-8.00	8.00	[7] .75-1.00
APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2½ inch—barrels.				
New York..	73	$7.50-8.00	$7.50-7.75	$5.00-5.50
Boston.....	7	8.00-8.25	8.00-8.25	5.00-5.50
Philadelphia	21	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	4.75-5.00
Baltimore...	10	7.50-8.00	7.50	5.00
Pittsburgh..	39	7.25-7.75	7.25-7.75	5.00-5.25
Cincinnati..	24	7.75-8.00	8.00-8.25	5.00-5.25
Chicago.....	28	8.00-8.50	7.50-8.00	4.50-5.00
APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps—Boxes.				
New York..	160	$3.50-3.75	[8] $2.45-2.70	$3.50-4.50
Boston.....	19	[8] 3.35	[8] 2.20-3.95	3.50-4.50
Philadelphia	31	3.00-3.30	2.75-3.25	3.50-4.50
Pittsburgh..	36	3.00-3.25	2.50-2.75	[8] 3.00-3.50
Chicago.....	59	2.75-3.25	2.75-3.25	3.00-3.50
St. Louis...	22	3.20	[9] 3.25	[8] 3.50-3.60
Kansas City	17	3.50	[9] 2.75-3.00	3.50-4.00
CELERY, Florida Golden Self-blanching—10-in. crates.				
New York..	71	$2.75-3.25	$3.25-3.50	$2.50-2.75
Boston.....	8	3.50	3.75-4.00	2.75-3.00
Philadelphia	12	3.50	2.75-3.25	2.75-3.25
Baltimore...	14	3.50-3.75	3.75	2.75
Pittsburgh..	21	3.25-3.50	3.50-3.75	2.65-2.90
Cincinnati..	11	3.50-3.75	3.75	2.65-2.75
Chicago.....	60	3.50	3.75-4.00	2.75-3.00
St. Louis....	4	3.75	3.75	2.75-3.00
Kansas City	1	4.50	4.75	.....

Prices, f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.....	$1.81-1.85	$1.81	$1.00-1.05
Presque Isle, Me....	[6] 1.31	[6] 1.36-1.46	[6] .80- .85
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.55-1.60	1.60-1.65	1.02-1.08
Minneapolis, Minn..	1.55-1.60	1.65	.95-1.10
Idaho Falls, Idaho ..	[10] .80	[10] .90	[10] .65- .75
Greeley, Colo.....	[10] .90-1.00	[10] 1.00	[10] .90-1.00
CABBAGE (bulk ton).			
Rochester, N. Y.....	30.00-33.00	30.00	7.00-10.00
San Benito, Tex....	10.00	10.00	.....
ONIONS (100 lbs.).			
Eastern shipping points.....	8.00-8.25	7.75-8.00	.75
APPLES (bbl.).			
Rochester, N. Y.....	7.25	7.25	4.50
APPLES (box).			
Spokane, Wash.....	2.35-2.65	2.50-2.65	2.25-2.50
CELERY (10-in. crate).			
Sanford, Fla.....	2.25-2.60	2.50	1.75

[1] Week ending Feb. 27.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] Minn. Red River Ohios.
[4] Tenn. Nancy Halls.
[5] Barrels.
[6] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[7] Red varieties.
[8] Auction sales.
[9] Fancy.
[10] Wagonloads cash to growers.

Hay and Feed

HAY MARKETS STILL DEPRESSED BY POOR QUALITY OF RECEIPTS

Prices Generally Lower Under Excessive Receipts of Low Grades—Good Hay in Fair Demand.

The hay market was generally 50¢–$1 lower at the close of the week ending Feb. 25 than at the close of the previous week. There was a fair demand for hay of good quality, but in most markets the bulk of the receipts were of poor quality and were in poor demand even at liberal concessions in price.

There is usually a heavier movement of poor hay at this season, caused principally by the baling of stack hay which has stood out in the weather during the winter and of damaged hay from the bottom of mows. The returns from sales of this character of hay are almost always disappointing to producers and shippers and more satisfactory results could generally be obtained by shipping only the good quality hay to market and using the lower grades at point of production.

Receipts for the week at the principal markets show no unusual changes, as is shown in the following table, which compares receipts in carloads for the weeks ending Feb. 18 and 25, 1922, and Feb. 26, 1921:

Cities.	1922 Feb. 25.	1922 Feb. 18.	1921 Feb. 26.
Boston	79	58	.....
New York	177	130	99
Philadelphia	91	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	117	119	.....
Cincinnati	136	162	128
Chicago	305	280	128
Minneapolis-St. Paul	106	139	106
Kansas City	602	588	760
Los Angeles	124	123	171
San Francisco	57	72	75

TIMOTHY 50¢–$1 LOWER.

Timothy.—The price of timothy declined about $1 per ton at New York and Philadelphia and 50¢ per ton at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Receipts were not excessive but there was only a limited demand. There was the dullness which usually prevails at the end of the month and in addition an excessive amount of poor quality hay which imparted a weak tone to the market. With the exeeption of the poor hay, however, the hay on track was well cleaned up at the end of the week.

Southern markets report a more active demand with stocks light. No. 1 timothy and clover mixed are wanted at Jacksonville. Some hay was exported to Cuba and other southern countries from New Orleans during the week.

Reports of country loadings were light, which would indicate that the volume of the shipments would probably be but little changed during the week. As spring approaches northern shippers should use great care in shipping to southern markets as hay which contains snow and ice or excessive moisture frequently becomes hot and unmerchantable when shipped into a warmer climate.

Alfalfa.—There was a heavy movement of alfalfa amounting to 439 cars to Kansas City during the week. The heaviest movement of alfalfa to that market usually occurs in February, and dealers expect a falling off

(Concluded on page 184, column 2.)

FEED PRICES FIRM TO HIGHER; VERY LIGHT COUNTRY DEMAND

Production and Stocks Larger--Price of Linseed Meal Advanced $5 on Export Inquiry.

The mill-feed market held steady during the week ending Feb. 25. The situation, generally speaking, was unchanged from last week with buyers purchasing for immediate needs only and sellers quoting firm prices in spite of the weak undertone evident in many sections.

Quotations for most feedstuffs, because of the recent advances, exceeded in many cases the highest prices recorded during February of last year, and a few feeds are quoted 10% to 50% higher.

Advices from country points in principal feeding sections indicate an abnormally light demand. Rising markets were considered as one of the chief reasons for the small volume of sales.

Production and stocks of most feeds improved. Supplies in all markets were ample to meet the demand and a few places report rather large stocks. Recent heavy exports of linseed meal have materially diminished supplies of this commodity and renewed export inquiries led to an advance of $5 per ton.

Offerings for prompt shipment were light. Offerings for deferred shipment were good, but the discounts quoted were not considered attractive enough in most cases to warrant extensive purchases.

Wheat mill feeds.—Wheat feed prices are considered top heavy by many traders and few care to make extensive purchases at prevailing prices. Transit and on spot shipments were easily placed at quotations asked. A few markets report a scarcity of bran but other wheat feeds appeared in plentiful supply. Offerings for deferred shipment were good but were difficult to place even at concessions in price. Flour middlings and reddog were dull. Middlings continue to be quoted at a premium over bran and were in good request. Mill operations improved and increased offerings are expected during the next few weeks. Stocks were ample. Receipts and movement were good.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—Both the export and domestic demand for cottonseed products were light. Stocks at mills are good. Jobbers and dealers advanced their prices about $2 per ton with the expectation that because of the prohibitive prices asked for linseed meal an increased demand for cottonseed meal could be looked for. Offerings by mills and jobbers were not urgent as export bids continue to follow up domestic quotations very closely. Texas cake was forced up to a parity with Oklahoma cake whereas there is usually a discount of $2–$3 per ton. Hulls were strong; stocks good. The movement was light.

Linseed meal and cake.—The linseed meal and cake situation appeared to be entirely in the hands of resellers, who in fact were offering at prices lower than those quoted by mills in order to cash in their profits. On reported export inquiry prices jumped $5–$6 per ton. Mills are in a sold-up condition, and report that their output for March is fairly well taken by resellers. Production was light, and the scarcity of flax and its high price does not favor the prospects for increased offerings. The domestic demand

(Concluded on page 184, column 1.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, FEBRUARY 25, 1922.
[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	28.50	27.50	23.00	21.50	25.50	26.50	26.00	22.50	22.00	19.50	21.50	18.50	[2] 14.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	26.50	22.00	21.00	.....	26.00	25.00	.....	20.50	.....	20.00	17.50	[2] 12.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	26.50	25.00	21.00	20.00	24.00	24.00	22.50	20.00	18.00	18.50	18.50	17.00	[2] 10.75	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	25.00	21.00	20.50	24.00	25.50	.....	.....	19.50	18.25	20.00	[2] 17.00	[2] 13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	24.50	22.50	.....	19.50	.....	24.75	.....	21.00	20.50	17.00	18.50	[2] 17.00	[2] 11.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	19.00	17.00	[2] 18.00	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	28.50	26.00	25.00	24.50	20.00	22.50	22.00	19.00	25.00	19.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	28.00	23.50	23.00	.....	18.00	19.50	20.00	16.50	22.00	17.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	26.00	20.00	20.00	.....	15.00	16.50	18.00	13.00	.....	15.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	15.50	.....	15.00	15.50	10.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	13.00	14.50	8.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	[2] 8.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	34.50	34.25	33.50	34.00	33.50	35.00	.....	29.00	32.00	31.00	28.25	25.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	34.50	34.50	34.50	33.50	.....	.....	29.50	32.50	31.50	.....	.....	24.25	37.00	33.00
Hard winter	.....	34.50	34.00	.....	33.50	.....	33.00	.....	32.00	31.00	28.00	.....	24.25	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	35.00	34.00	33.75	33.50	33.75	.....	.....	.....	32.00	31.50	28.75	26.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	35.00	33.50	33.75	.....	.....	.....	35.00	32.50	.....	.....	27.25	.....	46.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	31.50	.....	.....	27.25	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	35.00	30.00	34.00	.....	.....	.....	26.25	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	35.25	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	33.50	.....	.....	.....	25.50	.....	33.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00
High protein meals:															
Linseed	.....	57.00	56.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 54.50	50.75	52.50	51.00	53.50	.....	47.00
Cottonseed (41%)	51.50	.....	52.00	51.00	.....	.....	45.00	42.00	49.00	46.50	49.00	.....	47.50	40.00	43.00
Cottonseed (36%)	48.00	46.50	48.00	47.50	38.00	40.00	43.00	38.00	44.50	44.00	45.00	.....	46.00	.....	.....
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	29.00	.....	28.50	28.00	.....	25.00	26.00	23.50	.....	23.50	22.50	.....	19.00	28.00	.....
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	39.80	38.65	38.75	37.50	.....	42.00	.....	.....	36.55	35.05	32.65	.....	38.50	.....	.....
White hominy feed	29.00	28.50	28.25	27.00	29.00	32.50	.....	.....	25.50	25.00	23.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	28.00	28.00	27.75	26.50	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	.....	23.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	32.00	24.00	25.00	[3] 32.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	38.00	37.00	32.00	.....	37.25	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	24.50	24.50	26.00	26.50

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

Seeds

SEED MARKETS LESS ACTIVE; VERY FEW CHANGES IN PRICES

Cold Weather Retards Sales during Past Week—Stronger Export Demand for Timothy.

Wintry weather in the Middle Western States during the last few days of the week ending Feb. 25 checked the fairly good demand of the earlier part of the week. Prices, however, were well maintained and showed but little change from the previous week. Red and alsike clover prices were considered to be somewhat higher in about half of the cities included in the accompanying price table.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Red clover was 15¢-$1 per 100 lbs. higher, and alsike clover was 10c-50¢ higher, in five markets. During the week approximately 263,100 lbs. of red clover, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York and Baltimore from Germany, Italy, and France. More is expected at New York from Italy on Mar. 1. Sweet clover prices were reported to be firm at current quotations because of the recent improvement in the demand. Prices for white clover, crimson clover, and lespedeza have been constant in most markets for several weeks and no unusual demand or lack of demand has been noted.

GERMAN SEED ARRIVES.

About 35,600 lbs. of crimson clover and 9,500 lbs. of white clover arrived at New York from Germany. Rather large arrivals of alfalfa seed at New York from Argentina aggregating about 362,300 lbs. were reported during the week. The prices for domestic alfalfa seed remain firm with an upward trend in a few markets.

Grasses.—There were no changes of note in prices for grass seed. Kentucky blue grass and redtop prices are at a point where dealers seem reluctant to buy more of these seeds than are needed for their immediate requirements. The export demand for Kentucky blue grass continued good, but the greatest increase in export demand recently occurred in the case of timothy. Approximately 107,300 lbs. of timothy were exported to Great Britain and Norway from New York during the week. About 81,800 lbs. of rye grass arrived at New York from France, Germany, and Great Britain.

Millets and sorgos.—Millet and sorgo prices were quoted the same as a week ago in most markets. In the Missouri Valley millet prices were considered to be about 10¢ and sorgo prices 15¢ per 100 lbs. higher than during the previous week. Large jobbers in that section were quoting these seeds on Feb. 25 approximately as follows: Golden and Siberian millet, $1.85; common millet, $1.50; broom-corn millet, $2; Japanese millet, $4; amber sorgo, $1.75; orange, $1.85; and sumac, $2. Kafir, milo, and feterita were being offered at $1.75, $1.85, and $2 per 100 lbs., respectively.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, FEBRUARY 25, 1922.

Prices given are for best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Av. for U. S. Feb. 26, 1921.	Av. for U. S. Feb. 28, 1920.
Clovers:	P.ct.	P.ct.														
Red clover	99.4	92	26.00	26.00	25.30	26.00	26.65	26.25	25.50	26.50	25.50	24.00	23.50	24.50	18.95	58.60
Alsike clover	98.3	91	19.50	19.50	21.65	19.65	21.00	20.25	19.50	22.00	19.50	20.00	19.50	23.00	24.60	59.40
White clover	96.9	91	37.00	34.00	43.60	35.00	40.00	38.00	35.00	40.00	44.00	48.00	45.00	47.60	53.70	82.45
Crimson clover	98.2	91	11.00	10.50	11.00	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	11.75	.....	7.90	13.35
Sweet clover	98.9	90	9.00	8.50	12.00	8.75	9.00	8.75	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	9.50	9.00	11.15	36.60
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	20.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.50	.....	.....	.....	25.00	29.75
Alfalfa	99.5	91	18.50	17.50	20.00	18.75	19.00	19.00	18.75	19.50	19.00	18.50	17.00	19.00	18.15	42.95
Grasses:																
Timothy	99.6	93	7.75	7.25	8.00	7.50	7.05	7.50	7.35	6.90	7.35	7.00	8.00	8.00	7.20	11.70
Redtop	93.2	90	24.00	23.00	24.00	24.00	25.00	25.00	23.40	25.00	26.00	25.00	24.00	.....	14.20	20.95
Kentucky bluegrass	83.0	78	51.00	49.50	51.00	49.00	48.00	50.00	50.00	51.00	52.00	55.00	48.00	.....	27.25	30.30
Canada bluegrass	.....	.....	39.00	36.00	.....	37.00	.....	38.50	38.00	35.00	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchard grass	86.9	87	17.50	17.00	19.00	18.50	21.00	18.50	17.75	20.00	19.75	19.00	19.00	.....	14.65	26.65
Italian rye grass	97.9	83	8.00	8.50	10.00	8.50	.....	9.50	9.50	12.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	.....	7.70	.....
Perennial rye grass	97.9	83	8.50	8.50	10.00	9.00	.....	9.75	9.50	12.50	10.00	11.00	11.25	.....	7.80	.....
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	31.00	30.00	34.00	.....	.....	26.50	.....	.....	30.00	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	18.00	18.50	24.00	21.00	.....	.....	17.00	22.00	.....	17.00	19.50	.....	23.85	36.20
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	12.00	13.00	.....	16.30	30.10
Rape	99.2	92	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.75	8.50	8.00	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.50	9.00	.....	7.85	11.70
Vetches:																
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	12.00	12.00	13.00	12.00	13.50	.....	12.50	12.50	12.00	.....	15.00	.....	13.60	30.05
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.00	4.75	6.00	5.00	8.00	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.30	10.35
Peas:																
Canada field peas	99.3	95	4.75	4.75	5.75	5.00	.....	.....	5.00	5.25	6.00	.....	.....	.....	4.25	6.10
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.00	4.40	.....	.....	4.00	3.50	.....	3.00	3.75	.....	.....	4.65	10.80
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	3.50	3.80	.....	.....	3.75	3.35	5.00	4.00	3.00	.....	.....	6.05	9.75
Seed grains:																
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	2.10	2.00	1.90	1.75	1.65	.....	2.40	3.70
Seed oats	98.6	95	.80	.....	.65	.80	.....	.55	.55	.60	.75	.75	.....	.....	.80	1.25
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	.95	1.25	1.00	.....	.....	.85	.85	1.25	1.00	.....	.....	1.35	2.10
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.25	1.30	1.35	.....	1.25	1.40	1.75	1.10	.....	.....	.....	2.15	2.20

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 183.)

was light, but colder weather in the Northwest was expected to cause a slightly better inquiry from that source. Stocks and movement were light.

Gluten feed.—The price of gluten feed advanced 50¢ per ton on Friday. Production of the principal mills remained at or near capacity. The demand for near-by shipment was considered satisfactory by mills, but comparatively few sales for future shipment were made. Rather heavy sales were reported of gluten meal because of its high digestible protein content and its relatively low price. Stock and movement were good.

Hominy feed.—In sympathy with the strength in corn prices and aided by a fairly good inquiry hominy feed quotations were well sustained. The demand for yellow hominy has been more active in New York and other eastern markets than for white hominy. A number of mills report being sold up for March shipment. Holdings of resellers are thought to be heavy. Sales in the Southeastern States were poor. Production, stocks, and movement were light.

Alfalfa meal.—Spot supplies of alfalfa meal were generally light. Free trading was prevented by meager offerings and the higher prices asked by shippers. The demand was considered better than it was a month ago. No. 2 alfalfa meal was offered in abundant quantities, but choice and fine ground meal was scarce. The bulk of sales were made to the mixed-feed trade. Increased interest was shown by feeders because of its low price compared with that asked for feeds of similar feeding value. Stocks at mills and movement were light.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 183.)

in receipts during March. The receipts were principally from Colorado, although a good amount was received from Wyoming and western Kansas and some from Idaho. About one-third of the arrivals graded standard alfalfa or better. There was a fair demand from the Southern and Southeastern States, but an improvement in the demand for alfalfa meal caused millers to become more active buyers.

There was a good shipping demand for alfalfa at Chicago, and dealers supplying that trade were reported to be behind in their orders. Stocks of California alfalfa at New York were reported to be entirely disposed of. A good amount of hay from Nevada is moving into central California, where there is a fair demand from dairymen. The market at Los Angeles was strong, with choice leafy alfalfa selling as high as $32.

Prairie.—The demand for prairie was rather limited except at Minneapolis and in the Northwest, where severe storms and wintry weather are causing an urgent demand. Stock is reported as starving in western North Dakota, but it is difficult to move feed because of the storms.

Straw.—Rye straw was in good demand in the eastern markets, but other markets were practically unchanged for all kinds. Current quotations were as follows: No. 1 wheat—Philadelphia $16, Baltimore $11, Richmond $14, Pittsburgh $15.50, Cincinnati $12.50, Chicago $10, Minneapolis $9, Kansas City $5.75; No. 1 oat—Boston $20, Philadelphia $15, Baltimore $11.50, Pittsburgh $15.50, Cincinnati $12.50, Chicago $12, Minneapolis $10, Kansas City $5.75; No. 1 rye (straight)—Boston $31, New York $32.50, Philadelphia $27, Baltimore $23; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Cincinnati $13.50, Chicago $13, Minneapolis $10; rice straw—New Orleans $11.

IMPORTS OF CLOVER SEED, NOT INCLUDING RED CLOVER.

[Data obtained from the Department of Commerce.]

Imported from—	1919	1920	1921
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Belgium	.....	154,000	.....
Czechoslovakia	.....	163,361	146,980
Denmark	11	.....	91,446
France	6,744,301	5,371,392	4,607,630
Germany	27,517	1,259,584	4,083,629
Italy	454,973	652,494	43,210
Netherlands	25,900	39,220	98,032
England	320,886	748,581	148,738
Canada	10,355,898	4,279,183	12,884,334
Chile	22	11,200	322,367
New Zealand	71,000	24,602	86,458
Other countries	15,896	90,751	93,525
Total	18,016,407	12,794,371	22,609,319

DEMAND FOR FIELD SEEDS.

(Concluded from front page.)

mally high price, but the indications are that the demand for lawns will not be reduced. The demand for redtop also is expected to be less because of the high price while that for orchard grass will be practically unchanged.

Millets and sorghums.—A few States and districts report a prospective increased demand for millets because of a greater interest in dairying and live stock and a consequent demand for more hay. Reports indicate a slight increase in the demand for forage sorghum and an unchanged demand for grain sorghum seed compared with last year.

Peas and beans.—A 5% increase in the demand for Canada field peas is reported for New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Idaho. All other States indicated that the demand would be the same as or less than a year ago. More cowpeas and soy beans will be sold in the corn belt because of the lower price of these seeds and the increasing popularity of soy beans as a grain, forage, and soil-improving crop. A 10% to 30% increase in the demand for seed of these crops also is reported in Louisiana, Maryland, and Virginia.

Seed corn.—In all of the more important corn-producing States the prospective demand for seed corn is about 5% less than last year because the 1921 crop generally was of good quality and farmers were able either to save seed of their own production or to obtain their supply from other local farms. Reports indicate that efforts to reduce the corn acreage are having little or no effect on the demand for seed.

Seed grains.—A falling off in the demand for seed wheat is noted in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, and Texas and an increase of 5% to 10% in Michigan, Illinois, The Dakotas, and the Pacific Coast States. The prospective demand for seed oats is 5% to 20% greater in most of the heavy producing States because much of the 1921 crop was light and chaffy and undesirable for seeding purposes. In many sections, however, there are sufficient stocks of 1920 crop seed oats to supply the demand. The demand for seed barley is affected by much the same conditions as seed oats.

Deep Snow in North-Central States.

The amounts of snow on the ground as compared with those reported a week ago, show some increases in nearly all districts having a snow cover at that time.

In the upper Lake region and thence westward to Montana and Wyoming the increases were usually large. In upper Michigan and the northern portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota the increased depths ranged from 5 to 15 ins. and in a few cases from 15 to 25 ins. Nearly all of this fell during the severe storm early in the week when high winds caused much drifting.

In the Northeastern States there was a very general but small increase, and increases of several inches, up to a foot or more were fairly general in the Rocky Mountains and at points in the high Sierra Nevada. In southern Idaho, Washington, and northern Oregon, considerable decreases in depth were reported.

The snow covered area increased materially as compared with the preceding week. A large area over the middle Plains and thence eastward to the upper Ohio Valley, bare a week ago, now has a slight covering. Considerable areas in northern New Mexico, southern Utah, and northern Arizona, also bare last week, are now covered.

Ice Breaking Up in Some Districts.

Continued cold over the Missouri Valley and the more northern districts to the eastward caused the formation of additional ice on most rivers and lakes of those districts. In the upper Mississippi and its tributaries there are signs of breaking up and gorges have formed at a number of points. Likewise the ice is beginning to break, on the Hudson and its main tributary, as well as on the rivers of southern New England. Ice, also, has largely disappeared from the rivers of the Atlantic coast districts south of the Hudson.

The ice in the harbors of the lower Lakes shows a material decrease as compared with that reported a week ago, and a few of the harbors are now open.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week ending Feb. 18.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$37.00	$30.00
Raleigh, N. C.	39.00	38.00
Greenville, N. C.	41.00	.....
Kelford, N. C.	34.00	29.70
New Bern, N. C.	35.00	30.00
Wadesboro, N. C.	40.00	38.00
Charleston, S. C.	34.00	32.00
Anderson, S. C.	42.50	40.00
Bennettsville, S. C.	39.00	39.00
Hartsville, S. C.	42.00	40.00
Kingstree, S. C.	40.00	40.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	40.00	36.00
Atlanta, Ga.	40.00	37.00
Montgomery, Ala.	40.00	35.00
Meridian, Miss.	35.00	35.00
Memphis, Tenn.	38.00	35.00
New Orleans, La.	36.00	.....
Little Rock, Ark.	35.00	32.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	.....	34.00
Oklahoma City, Okla.	29.00	26.00
Dallas, Tex.	38.00	.....
Fort Worth, Tex.	38.00	35.00
Houston, Tex.	38.50	.....

PROSPECTIVE DEMAND FOR FIELD SEEDS IN 1922, COMPARED WITH 1921.

State.	Red clover.	Alsike clover.	Crimson clover.	Sweet clover.	Alfalfa.	Timothy.	Redtop.	Kentucky bluegrass.	Orchard grass.	Millets.	Sorgos ("cane").	Grain sorghums.	Rape.	Vetches.	Canada field peas.	Cowpeas.	Soy beans.	Seed corn.	Seed wheat.	Seed oats.	Seed barley.	Seed rye.
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Maine	130	105	.....	.....	.....	130	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	130	100	100
New Hampshire	115	110	100	100	100	110	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	100	100	100	110	85	100	100	.....
Massachusetts	100	105	.....	.....	105	100	85	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	90	105	100	.....
New York	100	100	95	100	100	100	95	95	95	100	.....	.....	100	100	105	100	95	95	95	115	100	100
Pennsylvania	100	105	100	100	105	105	105	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	105	100	100	100	95	115	100	100
New Jersey	90	100	80	.....	105	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	90	100	100	90	.....	100	.....	100
West Virginia	100	.....	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	105	110	125	.....	110	105	.....	.....	110	110	100	.....	65	100	100	130	125	90	100	95	100	115
Virginia	115	100	100	105	100	105	100	65	105	100	100	100	100	100	95	110	120	90	100	120	100	100
North Carolina	100	100	100	.....	100	105	.....	75	100	.....	.....	.....	120	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	100	110	100	85	105	110	95	60	105	90	100	100	85	100	.....	90	95	80	100	100	100	100
Mississippi	.....	.....	125	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	100	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	110	.....	.....
Michigan	110	110	.....	115	115	110	110	105	110	105	105	100	105	100	105	95	105	100	105	125	110	105
Illinois	110	100	.....	115	105	105	95	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	105	120	95	110	110	100	100
Indiana	110	105	100	110	105	105	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	105	100	110	105	95	100	105	95	100
Ohio	95	100	100	105	105	105	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	105	100	100	105	95	100	120	105	100
Kentucky	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	80	95	100	105	.....	100	.....	.....	100	95	110	95	100	110	100
North Dakota	95	90	.....	110	100	100	95	90	100	115	110	100	100	.....	100	.....	.....	110	105	115	105	105
South Dakota	95	100	.....	95	100	95	95	95	100	105	120	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	110	105	110	105	110	105
Minnesota	95	105	.....	105	105	100	95	95	95	95	105	100	100	95	100	100	100	95	100	105	100	100
Wisconsin	105	100	.....	100	105	105	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	105	90	100	120	105	100
Nebraska	105	.....	.....	105	100	100	.....	100	.....	95	100	95	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	100	100	100	100
Kansas	105	100	.....	105	110	100	100	95	100	105	105	100	100	.....	.....	100	100	100	100	110	105	105
Iowa	100	105	.....	105	105	100	100	95	100	100	100	100	100	.....	100	100	105	95	100	105	105	105
Missouri	105	100	95	100	100	100	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	105	95	105	110	100	100
Texas	95	95	95	110	100	95	90	95	95	105	100	100	95	95	95	100	100	95	90	100	95	95
Oklahoma	95	.....	85	105	100	75	80	90	110	100	95	100	105	.....	.....	100	100	90	90	80	95	90
Arkansas	90	105	100	100	100	100	95	95	100	100	95	95	100	.....	.....	95	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	100	100	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	105	100	85	100	105	.....	125	130	100	100	115	100	100
Wyoming	100	.....	.....	140	135	100	100	100	100	100	105	.....	.....	.....	100	100	100	95	110	100	95	100
Utah	95	100	.....	100	105	100	90	90	90	90	100	.....	110	.....	95	110	.....	90	100	90	90	100
Colorado	100	100	.....	105	85	100	100	95	105	100	95	100	100	.....	100	100	100	95	105	90	90	95
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	80	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	95	105	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	105	95	100	100	100
Washington	105	100	.....	105	90	105	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	100	110	100	100	.....	100	105	105	90	95
Oregon	105	100	.....	95	100	100	100	95	100	100	.....	.....	105	105	95	100	.....	105	105	105	100	105
Idaho	100	95	.....	100	90	100	105	100	95	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	95	90	95	100	100
Montana	95	95	.....	100	100	95	90	95	90	95	90	.....	95	.....	100	.....	.....	105	95	100	100	100
California	100	100	.....	75	105	100	150	115	100	75	110	105	100	85	100	.....	.....	100	110	110	95	120

Grain

GRAIN PRICES CHALK UP NEW HIGH LEVELS FOR CROP YEAR

Shippers in Iowa and Illinois Receive 50 Cents per Bushel for Corn during Past Week.

The steady advance in grain prices which has been in evidence during the past few weeks continued during the week ending Feb. 25 when May wheat at Chicago closed at $1.47 and July wheat at $1.26. Chicago May corn advanced to 68¾¢ and July to 70¾¢, all new records for the crop year to date.

The same factors of strength prevailed as during the previous week. Chief among these factors were higher foreign markets, a good export demand, and unfavorable crop reports. It was claimed that the exportable surplus of wheat from Argentina would be less than previously estimated and would not exceed about 110,000,000 bus. which would greatly decrease the amount available for Europe. Other factors which caused slight reactions during the week were reports of rains and more favorable weather in the Southwest, lighter buying by mills, and profit taking on futures. All offerings on the breaks were readily absorbed, however, and the week closed with a strong undertone in the market for both wheat and corn.

CASH GRAINS ALSO MAKE GAINS.

Cash wheat at Chicago was steady during the week. There was an advance of 4¢-6¢ on Monday, Feb. 20, over Saturday's prices for No. 2 Red Winter wheat and these quotations of $1.42-$1.44 per bu. held fairly steady during the entire week. Receipts for the week ending Feb. 24 were 139 cars. Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis were also light and good milling grades were scarce causing an urgent demand. However, low grades, which constituted the bulk of the receipts, were in rather poor demand.

At New York the cash wheat market was rather irregular though prices were slightly stronger at the close of the week. The strength was caused principally by light receipts and a further advance in foreign exchange. While exporters took moderate quantities of durum and hard winter wheats the business was worked via the Gulf ports which was unexpected.

Receipts of wheat at Kansas City were 1,256 cars compared with 1,630 for the previous week, which seemed to confirm the opinion of dealers that the peak of the movement had been reached. The milling demand except for the best grades of strong protein wheat fell off materially during the week. There was also practically no export demand because of the congested condition at the Gulf Ports where exporters' bids were on a basis of 5c-6c under cash quotations at Kansas City.

It was reported that 900-1,000 cars of wheat were on track at Galveston, with elevators filled to working capacity. Much of this wheat is said to be of poor quality. With the falling off in the export and milling demand the local elevators became the principal buyers and took the grain usually at May future prices. Stocks of grain in Kansas City elevators were reported as 10,155,747 bus., which is heavy for this time of the year.

A slowing up in the milling demand and lower quotations from competing markets caused a rather weak market at Cincinnati and cash prices did not follow the futures fully. Winter wheat mills were apparently buying for immediate needs only and seemed to lack confidence in the market. There was also a poor demand for flour.

Cash corn was sharply higher at Chicago, No. 2 Yellow and Mixed being quoted at 63¢ per bu. on Feb. 25. Receipts were heavy but slightly lower than the preceding week, amounting to 3,265 cars. A very good movement of corn was taken during the week by exporters. Country offerings are decreasing although the price to shippers in Illinois and Iowa reached 50¢ per bu. during the week.

Corn was also higher at New York where the firmness was caused principally by light receipts and a good export demand. In the central western markets receipts generally were light. Higher hog prices and the comparatively lower price of corn are causing a lighter country movement. There was an active demand from feeders for the 536 cars of corn received during the week at Kansas City. Several shipments were made to Texas during the week and there was a fair demand from other Southern States. Kansas City dealers bid full sales prices during the week for corn to arrive but acceptances were light.

Oats were also firm, although stocks were fairly heavy in several markets. There was some export inquiry, and it was reported that about 500,000 bus. had been contracted for at New York. Scattered purchases of red seed oats were reported at Kansas City.

CORN VISIBLE SUPPLY INCREASES.

The corn visible supply increased 3,973,000 bus. during the week to 40,897,000 bus. The visible supply of wheat was placed at 41,278,000 bus., and the world's available supply at 169,799,000 bus., compared with 135,769,000 at the corresponding time last year.

Wheat and flour on ocean passage amounted to 55,656,000 bus., compared with 54,952,000 last year. Canadian visible supply on Feb. 24 was 50,284,532 bus.

Exports of wheat for the week increased 147,000 bus., while exports of corn decreased 1,277,000 bus.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.
[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Feb. 25, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1]	1,591	2,859	70	50	236
Gulf ports [2]	378	1,073	1	48	51
Pacific ports [3]	140	.....	.....	35	10
Total	2,109	3,932	71	133	297
Previous week	1,962	5,209	118	151	219
Corresponding week last year	3,194	1,570	.....	138	530
Total July 1, 1921, to Feb. 25, 1922	155,412	52,432	801	18,674	7,786
Corresponding period last year	191,438	12,487	2,545	15,946	28,296

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GRAIN FUTURES.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wd.[1]	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	May	140½	146½	144⅞	.....	144⅛	144⅝
	July	123⅝	127⅞	126½	.....	124⅞	124½
Corn	May	62½	63½	64⅛	.....	65	66½
	July	64½	65½	66	.....	67⅛	68½
Oats	May	41½	41⅝	41½	.....	41⅞	41½
	July	42⅞	43	42⅞	.....	43⅛	42⅞
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	May	128⅞	133½	131½	.....	129⅞	131⅛
	July	118½	121½	119	.....	117⅞	117½
Corn	May	56⅞	57½	57⅞	.....	58⅝	59½
	July	59½	59½	60⅛	.....	60⅛	61⅞
Oats	May	39	39½	39⅛	.....	39½	39⅛

[1] Holiday.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week ending Friday, February 24, 1922.
[Cents per bushel.]

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wd.[1]	Thr.	Fri.
WHEAT.							
CHICAGO.							
Drk. Nor. Spg.	No. 3	138	.....	.....	.....	139	137
	No. 4	.....	.....	126½	.....	133	133
Hard Winter	No. 2	132	139	141½	.....	140	138
	No. 3	132½	.....	134½	.....	137½	136½
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	.....	137½	.....	.....	138	137
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	139½	142½	.....	.....	.....
	No. 3	133	140	.....	.....	141½	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Drk. Nor. Spg.	No. 1	161	165	165	.....	166	163
	No. 2	156	160	160	.....	160	156
	No. 3	149	152	155	.....	155	154
	No. 4	142	149	147	.....	146	145
Nor. Spg.	No. 2	145	155	.....	.....	.....	156
	No. 3	139	145	148	.....	.....	143
	No. 4	135	138	137	.....	.....	137
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	139⅝	142⅞	144	.....	150	141⅞
	No. 2	140½	145⅝	146	.....	147⅞	144½
	No. 3	138⅝	145	144	.....	146½	143½
	No. 4	.....	140	140	.....	138	141⅝
Hard Winter	No. 1	130½	135⅝	137	.....	136½	132½
	No. 2	129	135⅛	135⅞	.....	135⅞	132½
	No. 3	124½	132	133⅞	.....	133½	130⅞
	No. 4	121⅝	122⅞	129⅞	.....	126⅝	123⅝
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	.....	131	133	.....	.....	129
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	137	138	.....	137	140
	No. 3	133	134⅝	134⅞	.....	134	.....
	No. 4	123⅝	127	122⅞	.....	128½	125
OMAHA.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	128	137	137⅞	.....	.....	134
	No. 3	.....	134	133	.....	136½	133
Hard Winter	No. 1	127½	133	132½	.....	130	128
	No. 2	127	131⅝	129⅞	.....	131	126
	No. 3	124⅞	127	126⅞	.....	127⅞	125½
	No. 4	124	.....	125⅞	.....	127⅝	.....
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	126	127	128	.....	128	124
	No. 3	121	126⅞	126½	.....	126⅞	121⅞
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	141½	145	144	.....	143½	112½
	No. 3	135½	140½	140	.....	140⅞	137
	No. 4	132	133⅞	133⅞	.....	137	134
CORN.							
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	57	58½	58⅞	.....	59⅞	59½
	No. 3	55½	56½	57	.....	58	57⅞
	No. 4	53½	54½	55	.....	56½	56
Yellow	No. 2	56⅞	58⅛	58½	.....	59⅞	59½
	No. 3	55	56½	56⅞	.....	58	57⅞
	No. 4	53	54½	55	.....	56	56
Mixed	No. 2	56½	58	58½	.....	59⅞	59
	No. 3	55	56½	56⅞	.....	58	57½
	No. 4	53	54½	54½	.....	56½	56
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 2	54	55	.....	.....	.....	55⅞
	No. 3	51	51⅞	52½	.....	54	52½
	No. 4	50	50⅞	51	.....	52½	51⅞
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	53⅝	54	54½	.....	55	54
	No. 4	52	.....	53⅞	.....	54	.....
Yellow	No. 1	54	.....	55	.....	.....	54½
	No. 2	54	54⅝	55	.....	55⅛	54½
	No. 3	54	.....	.....	.....	55	54
Mixed	No. 1	52½	53½	.....	.....	.....	54
	No. 2	52⅝	53½	54	.....	55	54
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	.....	51	51½	.....	53	53
	No. 2	50½	51	51½	.....	53	52
	No. 3	.....	50½	.....	.....	53	51½
Yellow	No. 1	50½	51⅛	51½	.....	53	52½
	No. 2	50⅛	51⅛	51½	.....	53	52½
	No. 3	50	50½	50½	.....	52½	52½
Mixed	No. 1	50	50	50	.....	51½	.....
	No. 2	50½	50½	50	.....	51⅞	51
	No. 3	49	49½	49⅞	.....	51	50½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	59½	58⅞	58½	.....	60	58½
	No. 3	56½	55½	56⅞	.....	57	57
	No. 4	54	54½	.....	.....	55½	.....
Yellow	No. 2	56⅞	57⅞	58½	.....	59½	58½
	No. 3	54½	56½	56½	.....	58⅞	57
	No. 4	.....	.....	55	.....	56½	56½
OATS.							
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	.....	45	.....	.....	44½	40⅞
	No. 2	39½	40	39⅞	.....	40⅞	39½
	No. 3	35½	36	35⅞	.....	36	35½
	No. 4	33½	34⅞	34	.....	34	33½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	36⅞	37	37	.....	37½	36⅞
	No. 3	35½	35⅞	36	.....	36½	35⅞
	No. 4	.....	.....	35⅞	.....	35½	34⅞
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	36½	37	37	.....	37½	37½
	No. 4	.....	36½	36⅞	.....	36½	37⅞
OMAHA.							
White	No. 2	.....	35½	35	.....	35½	34⅞
	No. 3	34	34½	34⅞	.....	35	34⅞
	No. 4	33⅞	34	34	.....	34½	33½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	.....	39	39½	.....	39⅞	38
	No. 3	38½	38	37½	.....	38	37
RYE.							
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		99⅞	104⅞	101	.....	.....	101½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	96	100½	101½	.....	101	99½

[1] Holiday.

Cotton

PRICES SCORE FURTHER GAINS AS ACTIVE DEMAND CONTINUES

Increased Demand for Spot Cotton in Liverpool One of Main Factors During Past Week.

On Monday, Feb. 20, cotton prices advanced about ¼¢ per lb. Reports indicate that the advance was due primarily to an increased demand for spot cotton in Liverpool, which in turn was a reflection of a more hopeful outlook in the English spinning industry. During the next few days prices sagged somewhat so that by Friday afternoon Monday's advance had been practically wiped out.

Thursday was the first notice day for deliveries on March future contracts. It is reported that the issuance of a much smaller number of notices at New York than the trade had anticipated gave considerable strength to the market and prices for futures early in the day advanced about ½¢ per lb. The notices issued on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were in considerable volume, but they were readily absorbed. It is stated that the advance attracted liquidation of long interests and other selling later in the day, so that the closing prices for the day were a little below those of Tuesday.

MANY BULLISH FACTORS.

On Saturday, however, there was another sharp advance, market reports for the day indicating that the sharp rise in grains, the high levels reached by foreign exchange rates, and continued strength in the stock market had an important bearing on the increase in the demand for cotton and the resulting advance in cotton prices.

The average price of Middling cotton as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 17.50¢ per lb. on Feb. 25, compared with 17.18¢ at the close of the previous week and 11.85¢ for the corresponding day in 1921. Saturday's closing price showed an advance of nearly 2¢ a pound since Jan. 30, when the average price of Middling was 15.56¢, the lowest figure reached since the beginning of the new year.

The fluctuations in prices for future contracts during the week ranged from a decline of 23 points for December contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange to an advance of 32 points for March contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange. March future contracts at New Orleans advanced 19 points. March future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 10.01d. on Feb. 24, compared with 10.09d. at the close of the previous week and 7.33d. for the corresponding day last year.

The volume of spot sales during the week was just about the same as during the previous week. Sales in the 10 designated markets were 68,948 bales, compared with 68,305 bales the previous week and 41,960 bales for the corresponding week in 1921. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Feb. 25 were 2,297,301 bales, compared with 1,996,358 bales for the corresponding period in 1920–21.

Closing Future Prices for Feb. 25 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1921.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
March	37.95	11.50	18.50	39.00	11.17	17.12
May	34.93	12.02	18.20	35.67	11.63	17.13
July	32.27	12.45	17.56	32.94	12.01	16.85
October	29.86	13.02	16.85	29.92	12.52	16.15

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Feb. 25, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Feb. 25, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	275	200	200	200	200	200	200	250	175	210
Strict Good Middling	150	225	150	150	150	150	150	150	175	150	160
Good Middling	100	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	103
Strict Middling	50	75	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	53
Middling	17.63	17.50	17.75	17.00	17.50	17.25	17.25	18.00	18.00	17.13	17.50
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	50	63	75	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	74
Low Middling	150	163	175	175	175	175	175	200	175	175	174
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	250	238	275	300	275	275	275	300	300	300	279
Good Ordinary[2]	350	363	375	400	375	375	375	400	425	400	384
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	Even.	[3] 25	25	25	[3] 50	50	50	50	50	50	23
Strict Middling	50	75	125	125	50	100	150	150	125	100	105
Middling[2]	150	175	225	225	100	200	250	250	225	250	205
Strict Low Middling[2]	250	263	325	325	250	300	350	350	325	325	306
Low Middling[2]	350	363	425	425	350	400	450	450	400	375	399
Yellow stained:											
Good Middling	150	113	200	200	200	200	200	250	150	300	196
Strict Middling[2]	250	213	300	300	300	250	300	350	225	350	284
Middling[2]	350	388	400	400	350	400	400	400	325	400	381
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling[2]	200	163	250	250	150	275	300	200	200	325	231
Strict Middling[2]	300	263	325	350	250	375	350	300	300	375	319
Middling[2]	400	363	425	450	300	475	450	400	400	425	409
Sales for week, bales	4,904	608	617	295	9,475	2,531	19,174	13,846	5,069	12,393	[4]68,948

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be substracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the designated markets.

Cotton Movement from Aug. 1 to Feb. 24.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921–22	1920–21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	4,113,116	4,386,209
Port stocks	1,113,298	1,448,690
Interior receipts	5,647,696	5,232,568
Interior stocks	1,391,466	1,737,449
Into sight	7,515,157	7,733,217
Northern spinners' takings	1,621,516	1,157,575
Southern spinners' takings	2,746,862	1,722,360
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,006,395	4,706,903

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Feb. 24.

[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1921–22	1920–21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	996,177	1,157,378
France	461,193	403,163
Germany	816,281	686,443
Italy	255,591	345,186
Japan	633,575	194,119
China	68,698	6,279
Spain	201,694	189,069
Belgium	110,173	146,680
Other countries	141,165	172,707
Total	3,684,547	3,301,024

Exports for the week ending Feb. 24 amounted to 53,089 bales, compared with 93,833 bales the previous week and 34,743 bales for the corresponding week in 1921.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Feb. 24, 1922, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	.....	.....	2
Strict Good Middling	265	68	206	29
Good Middling	3,309	1,981	1,616	91
Strict Middling	10,272	12,758	7,107	2,600
Middling	19,400	40,060	13,673	5,826
Strict Low Middling	18,574	32,955	6,865	6,487
Low Middling	4,772	6,898	1,952	1,530
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	1,840	2,888	1,463	1,016
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,420	2,209	1,377	1,137
Good Middling Yellow Stained	13	32	4	3
Total	60,865	99,849	34,263	18,721

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Feb. 24, at the port of New York were 72,972 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 123,003 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 284,222 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 463,603 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a fair demand for cotton of the staple lengths $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches was reported at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	18
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	19
Strict Low Middling, shy $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	18
Strict Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	23
Memphis:	
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	18
Middling to Strict Middling, full $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	20
Good Ordinary, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	19
Strict Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	28
Strict Low Middling to Middling, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	30
Strict Middling, $1\frac{5}{16}$ ins	35

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 17⅛¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 17½¢ at Memphis on Feb. 25, 1922, and 11½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 12½¢ at Memphis on Feb. 26, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	200	100	150	Even.
$1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	450	300	450	250
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	650	600	950	450
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	1,000	800	1,150	850

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton are 48¾¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 36¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York. These quotations exclude the import duty. The latest quotation for Egyptian Uppers of medium grade is 29⅞¢ per lb. on the same terms. A year ago the quotation for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton of the grade Fully Good was 32¢ per lb. and of the grade Good Fair 23½¢ per lb. for prompt delivery on the terms mentioned.

Telegraphic reports indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points is quoted as follows: No. 1 grade, 38¢ per lb.; No. 2, 36¢; No. 3, 34¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 23½¢ per lb. for grade No. 2 and 22½¢ for grade No. 3.

Crop Reports

HOLDINGS OF BRIGHT YELLOW FLUE-CURED TOBACCO HEAVY

Stocks Held on January 1 Total 570,153,641 Pounds—Shifting Cotton Lands Indicated.

Stocks of the bright yellow flue-cured type of tobacco in the hands of dealers and manufacturers amounted to 571,148,382 lbs. on Apr. 1, 1921. This amount was 180,488,331 lbs. greater than the average stocks of the 5 years 1916–1920, which were 380,660,051 lbs. Hence the stocks of Apr. 1, 1921 (the end of the commercial year for this type of tobacco) were nearly 50% greater than usual. The stocks on Jan. 1, 1922, were 570,153,641 lbs. or 9% greater than those of Jan. 1, 1921. These figures are from quarterly reports of the Bureau of the Census.

This type of tobacco grows in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and a large portion of this area is infested by the cotton boll weevil. The excessively large stocks of this type of tobacco indicate that there may be a shifting of some of the usual cotton acreage to tobacco of this type on account of the ravages of the boll weevil. In contemplating a change from cotton to this type of tobacco, consideration naturally will be given to the very large stocks of this tobacco as affecting the relationship between demand and supply.

The 1921 Cereal Crops in Italy.

The final estimates of the production of the cereal crops in Italy for 1921, received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the American commercial attaché at Rome, are given in the table below. The production for 1920 and the 5-year average for 1909–1913 are given for comparison.

Crop.	Average 1909–1913.	1920	1921
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat	183,260,000	141,339,000	192,829,000
Oats	36,945,000	24,223,000	39,841,000
Rye	5,328,000	4,539,000	5,634,000
Barley	10,104,000	5,870,000	10,362,000

KANSAS CITY PRODUCE MARKET.

(Concluded from front page).

times car lots are broken into large lots for the convenience of dealers who do not care to handle a full carload on account of a declining market or because of a restricted demand.

From the car-lot receiver, produce moves in large lots to the jobber, and in smaller lots to the wholesaler. In some cases the car-lot receiver sells direct to the wholesaler, but more often he deals with the jobber, who, in turn, sells to the wholesaler. When sales are made direct to the wholesaler by the car-lot receiver the wholesaler is nevertheless charged with the wholesale price, which is generally considerably higher than the jobbing price on account of the smaller lots handled. The jobber sometimes sells to hucksters, charging them a higher price than he charges on the larger and more regular sales made to the wholesaler. The wholesaler supplies grocery stores, hucksters restaurants and hotels.

PRICES OF ARTICLES BOUGHT BY FARMERS, 1909–1921, AND PURCHASING POWER OF 1 ACRE OF CROPS.

Article.	Unit.	1909	1914	1920	1921	Price, per cent of 1914.			Purchasing power of 1 acre of crops, 1914=100%.		
						1909	1920	1921	1909	1920	1921
						P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Axes	Each	$0.89	$0.96	$2.25	$2.00	93	234	207	99	60	43
Barbed wire	100 lbs	2.98	3.08	6.10	5.20	97	198	169	95	71	52
Barrels	Each	.....	.25	.76	.51	.....	304	204	.....	47	43
Baskets	...do	.....	.....	.60	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bone meal	Ton	.....	31.90	65.00	54.00	.....	204	169	.....	69	52
Brooms	Each	.34	.38	.98	.78	89	258	205	103	55	43
Buggies	...do	64.90	70.10	131.00	108.00	93	187	154	99	76	57
Buggy whips	...do	.404	.426	.85	.70	95	200	164	97	71	54
Calico	Yard	.06	.063	.227	.142	95	360	225	97	39	39
Churns	Each	2.19	2.30	3.25	3.00	95	141	130	97	100	68
Coal	Ton	5.50	5.80	13.30	11.50	95	229	198	97	62	45
Coal oil	Gallon	.157	.139	.25	.19	113	180	137	81	79	61
Coffee	Pound	.211	.245	.41	.32	86	167	131	107	85	67
Corn knives	Each	.27	.29	.65	.55	93	224	190	99	63	46
Cream separators	...do	63.10	59.30	102.00	90.00	106	172	152	87	82	58
Dinner plates	½ doz	.55	.57	1.58	1.31	96	277	230	96	51	38
Dish pans	Each	.32	.34	.95	.75	94	279	221	98	51	40
Dung forks	...do	.70	.76	1.60	1.40	92	211	184	100	67	48
Fertilizer, commercial	Ton	22.15	23.20	44.00	35.00	95	190	151	97	74	58
Flour	Barrel	6.30	6.40	12.90	8.80	98	202	137	94	70	64
Fruit jars	Doz	.73	.74	1.25	1.16	99	169	157	93	84	56
Gasoline	Gallon	.202	.179	.33	.265	113	184	148	81	77	60
Gloves, cotton	Pair	.....	.....	.27	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloves, leather	...do	.....	.....	1.85	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grindstones	Pound	.....	.....	.05	.045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halters	Each	.85	.95	1.98	1.55	89	208	163	103	68	54
Harness, single	...do	13.50	15.25	32.00	25.00	89	210	164	103	67	54
Harrows	...do	.....	.....	30.00	25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hatchets	...do	.59	.62	1.50	1.29	95	242	208	97	58	42
Hats, felt	...do	1.94	2.03	5.00	3.50	96	246	172	96	58	51
Hoes	...do	.41	.45	.93	.80	91	207	178	101	68	50
Horse blankets	...do	2.25	2.40	5.35	4.15	94	223	173	98	63	51
Jumpers	...do	.77	.83	2.50	1.55	93	301	187	99	47	47
Kitchen chairs	...do	.72	.80	2.10	1.65	90	262	206	102	54	43
Lamps	...do	.50	.52	1.10	.95	96	212	183	96	67	48
Lanterns	...do	.77	.80	1.45	1.30	96	181	162	96	78	55
Lard	Pound	.132	.141	.265	.16	94	188	113	98	75	78
Lime	Barrel	1.29	1.36	3.10	2.65	95	228	195	97	62	45
Linseed oil	Gallon	.79	.82	2.21	1.22	96	270	149	96	52	59
Lumber, 1 inch	100 feet	1.95	2.10	5.15	3.55	93	215	169	99	58	52
Manure spreaders	Each	111.60	106.70	191.00	167.00	105	182	157	87	78	56
Men's suits	...do	13.15	14.00	41.00	30.30	91	293	216	98	48	41
Milk cans, 10-gallon	...do	2.40	2.45	6.20	5.30	98	253	216	91	56	41
Milk pails	...do	.43	.45	1.00	.80	96	222	178	96	64	50
Mowers	...do	44.30	46.50	88.00	78.00	95	189	168	97	75	53
Muslin	Yard	.09	.093	.30	.18	97	323	194	95	44	46
Nails	100 lbs	3.34	3.40	7.30	5.75	98	215	169	91	66	52
Overalls	Pair	.82	.89	2.60	1.58	92	292	178	100	48	50
Padlocks	Each	.27	.275	.60	.50	98	218	182	94	65	49
Paint brushes	...do	.49	.54	1.35	1.15	91	250	213	101	57	41
Paint, mixed	Gallon	1.62	1.74	4.30	3.35	93	217	193	99	57	46
Paris green	Pound	.29	.30	.64	.52	97	213	173	95	66	51
Picks	Each	.71	.72	1.50	1.22	99	208	169	93	68	52
Pincers	...do	.49	.51	1.10	.90	96	216	176	96	66	50
Pitchforks	...do	.62	.66	1.45	1.22	94	220	185	98	61	48
Plows, turning	...do	11.50	12.10	23.00	20.00	95	190	165	97	74	51
Portland cement	100 lbs	.70	.69	1.30	1.02	101	188	148	91	75	60
Raincoats	Each	4.25	4.40	10.50	7.50	97	239	170	95	59	52
Rope, hemp	Pound	.135	.149	.355	.26	91	238	174	101	59	51
Rubber boots	Pair	3.55	3.75	5.30	4.55	95	141	121	97	100	73
Sacks, grain	Each	.15	.163	.42	.26	92	258	160	100	55	55
Saddles	...do	17.45	20.35	45.00	35.00	86	221	172	107	64	51
Salt, for stock	Barrel	1.50	1.65	3.50	3.20	91	212	194	101	67	46
Saws, buck	Each	.89	.92	1.90	1.50	97	207	163	95	68	51
Screw hooks	Box	.....	.37	.91	.71	.....	246	192	.....	58	46
Scythes	Each	1.02	1.06	2.10	1.85	96	198	174	96	71	51
Sheeting	Yard	.17	.18	.57	.40	94	317	222	98	45	40
Shingles	1,000	3.50	3.70	8.10	5.80	95	219	157	97	65	56
Shirts, flannel	Each	1.34	1.41	3.90	2.85	95	277	202	97	51	44
Shoes	Pair	2.00	2.30	5.00	3.65	87	217	159	106	65	56
Shotguns	Each	12.45	12.85	33.00	29.00	97	257	226	95	55	39
Shovels	...do	.74	.78	1.85	1.55	95	237	199	97	60	44
Staples	100 lbs	3.69	3.75	7.60	6.20	98	203	165	94	70	54
Starch	Pound	.07	.07	.125	.105	100	179	147	92	79	60
Steel wire	100 lbs	3.43	3.55	7.30	6.00	97	206	169	95	69	52
Stoves	Each	22.50	24.00	61.00	52.00	94	254	217	98	56	41
Sugar	Pound	.058	.069	.17	.073	84	246	106	109	58	83
Sulphur	...do	.075	.08	.12	.105	94	150	131	98	94	67
Tedders	Each	39.00	39.50	78.50	69.00	99	199	175	93	71	50
Tin pails	...do	.25	.27	.66	.50	93	241	185	99	59	48
Tobacco, plug	Pound	.45	.45	.91	.85	100	209	189	92	68	47
Twine, binder	...do	.103	.112	.20	.16	92	179	143	100	79	62
Wagons, double	Each	66.00	73.25	155.00	134.00	90	211	183	102	67	48
Wagons, single	...do	45.50	48.00	95.00	79.00	95	198	165	97	71	54
Walking cultivators	...do	.....	.....	40.00	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheel barrows	...do	2.80	2.97	6.50	5.50	94	219	185	98	65	48
Wire fence	Rod	.311	.317	.64	.53	98	202	167	94	70	53
Wooden buckets	Each	.31	.35	1.05	.90	89	300	257	102	47	34
Wooden washtubs	...do	.77	.83	1.90	1.50	93	229	181	99	62	49
Average		.....	.....	.....	.....	95	221	176	97	65	52

MAPLE SUGAR AND SIRUP PRODUCTION, 1839-1921.
[Figures for 1921 are subject to revision.]

State and year.	Trees tapped.	Sugar made.	Sirup made.	Total product in terms of sugar.[1]	Average per tree. As sugar.	Average per tree. As sirup.
CENSUS.						
United States:	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Gallons.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Gallons.*
1839	.....	[2] 34,516,266	(3)	.....	.....	.....
1849	.....	34,253,436	(3)	.....	.....	.....
1859	.....	40,120,205	1,597,589	52,900,917	.....	.....
1869	.....	28,443,645	921,057	35,812,101	.....	.....
1879	.....	36,576,061	1,796,048	50,944,445	.....	.....
1889	.....	32,952,927	2,258,376	51,019,935	.....	.....
1899	.....	11,928,770	2,056,611	28,381,658	.....	.....
1909	18,899,523	14,024,206	4,106,418	46,911,550	2.48	0.31
1919	17,457,144	9,691,854	3,507,745	37,753,814	2.16	.27
BUREAU OF MARKETS AND CROP ESTIMATES.						
Total 13 States:[4]						
1917	17,466,400	10,838,650	4,286,100	45,127,450	2.58	.32
1918	19,312,200	13,270,865	4,905,264	52,512,977	2.72	.34
1919	17,531,463	10,466,306	3,528,160	38,691,600	2.21	.28
1920	17,638,013	7,070,291	3,339,682	33,768,300	1.92	.24
1921	15,234,100	4,891,732	2,400,707	24,097,400	1.58	.20
Maine:						
1919	304,000	63,232	41,496	395,200	1.30	.16
1920	320,000	35,840	59,520	512,000	1.60	.20
1921	284,800	11,952	48,306	398,400	1.40	.17
New Hampshire:						
1919	800,000	409,600	108,800	1,280,000	1.60	.20
1920	900,000	324,000	162,000	1,620,000	1.80	.22
1921	800,000	456,000	133,000	1,520,000	1.90	.24
Vermont:						
1919	5,955,513	6,105,780	650,152	11,307,000	1.90	.24
1920	5,955,513	4,068,000	904,000	11,300,000	1.90	.24
1921	5,100,000	2,937,000	745,375	8,900,000	1.75	.22
Massachusetts:						
1919	252,751	150,360	48,330	537,000	2.12	.27
1920	309,500	158,490	53,564	587,000	1.90	.24
1921	269,300	112,640	49,920	512,000	1.90	.24
Connecticut:						
1919	9,000	6,720	2,660	28,000	3.11	.39
1920	12,000	3,600	4,050	36,000	3.00	.38
1921	8,000	6,480	2,190	24,000	3.00	.38
New York:						
1919	4,827,000	2,516,800	1,115,400	11,440,000	2.37	.30
1920	4,875,000	1,755,000	999,375	9,750,000	2.00	.25
1921	4,193,000	880,500	623,687	5,870,000	1.40	.17
Pennsylvania:						
1919	1,020,000	561,204	263,899	2,672,400	2.62	.33
1920	1,061,000	414,851	253,181	2,440,300	2.30	.29
1921	800,000	172,800	98,400	960,000	1.20	.15
Maryland:						
1919	75,000	150,800	13,650	260,000	3.47	.43
1920	76,000	114,000	9,500	190,000	2.50	.31
1921	65,000	109,480	16,065	238,000	3.66	.46
West Virginia:						
1919	100,000	160,000	30,000	400,000	4.00	.50
1920	60,000	85,600	16,050	214,000	3.57	.45
1921	40,000	48,000	9,000	120,000	3.00	.38
Ohio:						
1919	2,269,199	112,300	687,837	5,615,000	2.47	.31
1920	2,156,000	38,620	477,922	3,862,000	1.79	.23
1921	1,832,000	45,660	279,667	2,283,000	1.25	.16
Indiana:						
1919	560,000	138,880	199,640	1,736,000	3.10	.39
1920	560,000	7,840	97,020	784,000	1.40	.18
1921	532,000	36,960	149,380	1,232,000	2.32	.29
Michigan:						
1919	859,000	56,700	229,162	1,890,000	2.20	.28
1920	833,000	44,970	181,750	1,499,000	1.80	.22
1921	816,000	52,240	156,720	1,306,000	1.60	.20
Wisconsin:						
1919	500,000	33,930	137,134	1,131,000	2.26	.28
1920	520,000	19,480	121,750	974,000	1.87	.23
1921	494,000	22,020	88,997	734,000	1.48	.19

[1] One gallon of sirup taken as equivalent to 8 lbs. of sugar.
[2] Reported as "sugar" (not "maple sugar"), but for States which are too far north to make cane sugar. No beet sugar was made at this time.
[3] Not reported.
[4] These 13 States produced in 1919, 99.4% of the maple sugar crops of the United States and 98.5% of the maple sirup.

MOVEMENT OF COLORADO POTATOES.

(Concluded from front page)

was estimated that shipments after Feb. 19 would range 2,500–2,700 cars. The limited demand at the present time for stock grading under U. S. No. 1, described under the State grading law as either "Unclassified" or as "U.S. Grade No. 2" potatoes, renders difficult the problem of estimating future shipments.

While northern Colorado has shipped but 1,719 cars this season to Feb. 19, compared with 2,542 cars shipped to the corresponding date last season, the total shipments for the State to the same date were 10,885 cars, compared with 9,532 moved for the corresponding period last season. The total movement for the State last season was 11,334 cars; therefore, if the estimates given are reasonably accurate, the total shipments for the present season should approximate 15,000 cars. Most shippers feel that the stock will grade close to that of the past season.

Under the operation of the State grading law, "unclassified" potatoes have been bringing 10¢–20¢ under the market for U. S. Grade No. 1 stock, because the consuming markets have been slow to accept stock not up to U. S. Grade No. 1 specifications. If the trade in this grade of potatoes does not improve appreciably in the near future, it may be necessary for the growers to sort their stocks up to the No. 1 standards in order to market them. In many dugouts it is found that the bins are sorting approximately one sack in three of No. 1's because of the presence of sunburn, dry-rot, growth-crack, and other defects, but it is generally estimated that the losses from disease and other shrinkage factors will not reduce the stocks now on hand in a greater degree than is the usual experience.

Germany's Wheat, Rye, Oats, Potato, and Sugar Beet Crops Estimated.

The 1921 wheat crop of Germany, excluding Upper Silesia, is placed at 107,798,000 bus., according to the American commercial adviser at Berlin. The rye crop is placed at 267,254,000 bus.; oats, 344,812,000 bus.; and potatoes, 960,889,000 bus.

The area under sugar beets in Germany in 1921 was 964,000 acres, compared with 808,000 acres in 1920. The production is estimated at 8,326,000 short tons, compared with 8,779,000 short tons in 1920.

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET.
Week Ending February 25, 1922.

Variety and grade.	Origin.	Market.	Price.[1]
Yellow Newtowns:			*Per box.*
Extra fancy	Oreg.	London	$3.55–$3.77
Do	do	Liverpool	3.21– 3.55
Fancy	do	London	3.32– 3.43
Do	Wash.	Liverpool	3.21– 3.55
Do	Oreg.	do	3.16– 3.66
C grade	do	London	3.32
Do	Wash.	Liverpool	3.16– 3.55
Do	Oreg.	do	3.16– 3.66
Winesaps:			
Extra fancy	do	London	2.99– 3.10
Do	do	Glasgow	2.88– 3.49
Fancy	do	London	2.66– 2.88
Do	do	Glasgow	2.88– 3.10

[1] Conversions made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Feb. 27, when the shilling was worth about 22¢.

All grades of Oregon Yellow Newtowns at Copenhagen ranged from 18 to 20 kroners ($3.79–$4.21) per box, according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Feb. 27, when the Danish kroner was worth 21¢ in U. S. currency. All grades of Winesaps sold from 18 to 23 kroners ($3.79–$4.84) per box.

New Publications Issued.

The following described publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Feb. 28, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts. After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can still be obtained, but by purchase only, at the prices noted, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to this department.

The Relation of Land Tenure to the Use of the Arid Grazing Lands of the Southwestern States. By E. O. Wooton, Assistant Agricultural Economist. Pp. 72, figs. 6. Contribution from the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics. Feb. 23, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1001.) Price, 15¢.

Effects of Mutilating the Seeds on the Growth and Productiveness of Corn. By E. B. Brown, Agronomist, Corn Investigations, Office of Cereal Investigations. Pp. 14, pls. 3. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. (Professional Paper.) Feb. 23, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1011.) Price, 5¢.

Dispersion of the Boll Weevil in 1921. By B. R. Coad, E. S. Tucker, W. B. Williams, F. F. Bondy, and R. C. Gaines. Pp. 2. map. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. Feb. 23, 1922. (Department Circular 210.) Price, 5¢.

Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction during the period from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1917. Pp. 83. pls. 6. Jan. 30, 1922. (Inventory No. 50. Nos. 43980 to 44445.) Bureau of Plant Industry. Price, 10¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Chemistry, Supplement 128. (N. J. 9851–9900.) Pp. 615–648. Feb. 21, 1922. Price, 5¢.

Snow and Ice Bulletins for Feb. 7, 14, 21, and 28, 1922. These bulletins are issued weekly during the winter season, and are based upon data from regular Weather Bureau Stations, supplemented by reports from selected cooperative observers.

Weather

DROUGHT IN THE SOUTHWESTERN WINTER WHEAT STATES BROKEN

Generous Precipitation during Week in Several Districts—Weather Favorable in South.

The long drought that has prevailed in the western and southwestern Great Plains was broken by generous precipitation during the week ending Feb. 28. Wheat fields were covered with snow at the end of the week in Kansas and moderate to heavy rainfall was received in Oklahoma. The weather was very favorable for growth in the Southern States and crops made satisfactory progress in California.

A very severe storm, with snow, sleet, and glaze, occurred the first of the week from Montana eastward to the Lake region. Traffic was interrupted by drifting snow. The week was extremely cold in the far Northwest and much suffering and loss of stock were reported. The temperature was unusually high in Central and Eastern States the first part of the week, and early deciduous fruits came into blossom in the extreme South.

WHEAT GREATLY BENEFITED.

Small Grains.—The long and severe drought that had prevailed in the central and southern Great Plains States, menacing the winter wheat crop in that area, was brought to an end by generous precipitation in most districts during the week just closed. The entire State of Kansas was snow-covered at the close of the week, while moderate to heavy general rains earlier in the week in Oklahoma were beneficial to wheat which showed material improvement. Unseasonably cold weather had overspread these States at the close of the week.

Wheat in the western half of Texas also was benefited by the precipitation received during the week and most grain districts of the central Rocky Mountain area had considerable snow.

On the whole, the weather east of the Mississippi River continued mostly favorable for winter grains and the additional moisture received was helpful in the lower Missouri Valley.

There was a severe ice storm in parts of the Lake region and the extreme upper Mississippi Valley which was harmful to grains, but these crops continued satisfactory progress in the South and generally in the Atlantic coast districts. Extremely cold weather prevailed in the far Northwest but grain fields there were as a rule amply protected by a snow cover.

Seeding spring oats made satisfactory progress in most of the South, but this work was stopped early in the week in the Great Plains area by unfavorable weather. Some barley is yet to be seeded in California but early sown grains in that State are doing nicely.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—The weather was decidedly favorable for the growth of most truck crops in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and in California. Conditions were also favorable for farm work in southern districts except in the lower Mississippi Valley and in eastern Texas where heavy rains fell. Tobacco plants made good growth in Florida and beds were being prepared in Tennessee.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—A severe storm occurred the first part of the week in the upper Great Plains States and the week was unusually cold. There was much loss of stock in North Dakota and stock suffered greatly in South Dakota, Montana, much of Wyoming, and in eastern Washington. The weather was also unfavorable for stock in some central Rocky Mountain States, but ranges were improved in central and southern mountain districts. The precipitation was sufficient to make a marked improvement in ranges in most lower Great Plains grazing areas. Lambing made good progress in Idaho and Oregon with but few losses. Pastures improved in Central and Southeastern States.

Fruit.—Peach trees are blooming in the Gulf coast districts with a few scattered blossoms coming out as far north as South Carolina, and similar conditions prevail in the southern portions of Arizona and New Mexico. Unseasonably warm weather obtained in the Southeastern States and colder weather in that section would be beneficial in checking premature development of deciduous fruit buds.

Fruit trees were badly damaged in Michigan and Wisconsin by the severe ice storm in those States during the week, but excellent weather prevailed for orchard pruning in the Northeast. Citrus trees are making good growth in Florida with much bloom, while picking navel oranges is general in southern California.

Farm work.—Field work was delayed by rain in California and the lower Mississippi Valley regions, but the conditions were more favorable in the Southeast. Some sugar beets were planted in California and plowing for beans was begun. The planting of sugar cane was completed in many places in Louisiana. The bedding of sweet potatoes was begun in Georgia, and planting melons, peanuts, and corn continued in Florida. Some corn was planted in southern Louisiana and this work was well advanced in eastern Texas. Cotton planting was begun in extreme southern Texas at about the average date; cotton was being planted in the Yuma Valley of Arizona.

Transportation.—Railroad traffic was unfavorably affected by sleet, ice, and drifting snow from the upper Great Plains eastward to the Lake region and highway transportation was effectually blocked on most roads in this area. Many miles of telegraph and telephone poles were broken down in the upper Lake region. There was sufficient rainfall to keep dirt roads soft and impassable in many places throughout Central and Southern States as well as on the lower Pacific coast.

Week Cold in Northwestern States; Warm in Southeast.

A storm of considerable energy moved northeastward from the far Southwest to the Canadian Maratime Provinces Feb. 21–24, accompanied by precipitation in nearly all sections of the country from the Rocky Mountains eastward; heavy sleet or snow fell in northern Michigan and the extreme upper Mississippi Valley, and considerable rain was reported from the Texas Panhandle.

Unseasonably warm weather prevailed east of the Mississippi River the first two days of the week but following the passage of the southwestern storm there was a sharp drop in temperature in eastern districts except in the Southeast. High pressure persisted throughout the week in the more Northwestern States with unseasonably low temperatures; readings of 20° or more below zero were recorded on several days in North Dakota and Montana. Beneficial and, in places, generous precipitation occurred over the southern Great Plains at the close of the week.

Temperature.—Chart I on page 192 shows that the temperature for the week as a whole varied greatly in different sections of the country. The weekly averages were extremely low in the Northwestern States and unseasonably high in the Southeast. In most of Montana the temperature averaged 25° or more per day below normal and the weekly means were below zero in North Dakota and Montana. On the other hand, the week was from 10° to 14° warmer than normal in the east Gulf and South Atlantic States. The lowest temperature reported was 32° below zero at Havre, Mont., on the 27th, and at Miles City, Mont., on the 28th, but readings as low as 50° were not reported in the South Atlantic and east Gulf districts.

Sunshine.—Sunshine was deficient from Arkansas and Oklahoma southward, and also in portions of the central Rocky Mountain area, but elsewhere the amounts received near or above normal, with an unusually large amount of clear weather in the far northwestern districts.

Precipitation.—Chart II, on page 192, shows that precipitation was heavy in much of the Lake region and the upper Mississippi Valley, and also locally in the lower Mississippi Valley and along the east coast of the Florida peninsula. It was also heavy for the season in extreme northwestern Texas and portions of Kansas, but was unusually light in the North Pacific States and was generally less than ½ in. in the Ohio Valley districts and portions of the east Gulf area.

State Telegraphic Summaries.

(Week ending Feb. 28.)

New England.—Snow cover varies from a few inches in south to between 2 and 3 ft. in north. Conditions continue favorable for seasonable work.

New York.—Abnormally high temperatures of 23d, breaking February records at many stations, were followed by rapid fall. Snow cover greatly reduced and roads generally good.

New Jersey.—Two days record-breaking warmth; little rain; ample sunshine. Frost rapidly coming out of ground in north; some plowing in south. Grass and grain improved. Dirt roads very bad. Springs low.

Pennsylvania.—Much snow melted during week and southeastern counties mostly bare. Winter grains good on well-drained soils but somewhat damaged on low, wet lands. Main highways in good condition.

Maryland and Delaware.—Snow disappeared early in week in all divisions. Wheat, rye, and fruit buds continue in good condition. Winter grains and grass turning green in southern counties. Fields soft and dirt roads muddy.

Virginia.—Favorable week; moisture plentiful. Temperature much above normal, melting snow in mountains. Wheat doing well. Fruit buds remain dormant. Roads soft.

North Carolina.—Temperature much above normal with fair amount of sunshine and moderate rains at close of week. Most of week very favorable for work. Winter grains mainly very good and most truck doing well. Some potatoes planted. Highways in fair condition.

South Carolina.—Abnormally warm. Peach buds swelling with a few scattered blooms on 23d. Wheat, oats, rye, cabbage, carrots, peas, and beets in good condition

generally. White potato planting on coast completed. Roads passable

Georgia.—Very mild weather and generally dry until close when light rain fell. Rapid progress made in plowing, bedding sweet potatoes, planting white potatoes and cabbage, and in planting all kinds of truck crops in southern division. Oats, rye, and wheat fine. Colder weather needed to check development of buds.

Florida.—Unseasonably warm; much sunshine. Showers and locally heavy rains in all divisions; insufficient in Okeechobee district and not needed locally in north where too wet for white potatoes. Citrus trees made good growth and much bloom. Oats, tobacco beds, and truck doing well. Much early corn worked, though planting of corn, melons, and peanuts continues. Ranges improved. Dirt roads in fair condition.

Alabama.—Frequent showers; unseasonably warm. Much farm work accomplished. Planting truck, white potatoes, and spring oats made good progress. Oats and wheat growing satisfactorily. Plum and peach trees blooming. Pastures improving. Strawberries beginning to ripen in Escambia county. Dirt roads improved in most sections.

Mississippi.—Deficient sunshine; temperature above normal with no damaging cold. Precipitation excessive in southern delta, but nearly normal elsewhere. Peaches beginning to bloom and plums and pears in blossom in central part. Farm work and truck made good progress. Highways in fair condition, except where rainfall was excessive.

Louisiana.—Mild. Too much rain for good progress in field work, but some corn planted in south. Sugar cane planting completed in many places. Pastures improving. Peach and plum trees blooming in south-central section. Truck doing well. Dirt roads muddy in north and central portions.

Texas.—Cloudy with frequent rains and moderate temperature; cold wave on last day. Precipitation beneficial in western half, improving winter grains and putting soil in condition for plowing; too wet in portions of eastern half interrupting planting. Cotton planting started in extreme south, and seeding corn, truck, and potatoes well advanced in eastern half; some corn up. Dirt roads mostly impassable. Live stock holding up well.

Oklahoma.—Moderate to heavy general rains on 22d. Week closed with severe cold wave, sleet, and snowstorm. Wheat greatly benefited by rain and snow and condition improved. Sowing oats continued; coming up to good stand in southern and eastern portions. Good progress in spring plowing except backward in western portion.

Arkansas.—Temperature high first of week; low remainder. Moderate to heavy precipitation. Favorable for growth of winter crops but too wet for plowing part of time. Wheat and winter oats made rapid progress. Spring oats, potatoes, truck, and vegetables planted except in north. Fruit buds swelling in south. Dirt roads bad; impassable in places.

Tennessee.—Mild, damp weather caused marked growth of wheat, oats, rye, clover, and pastures. Some early planted vegetable seeds coming up. Sowing spring oats and preparing tobacco beds. Dirt roads generally bad.

Kentucky.—First three days spring-like; advancing fruit buds and causing marked growth of grass and grains, but freezes last half of week checked untimely development. Rainfall moderate. Soil too wet to work. Dirt roads muddy.

West Virginia.—Warm; ample sunshine; light showers. Favorable for work. Winter grains made good growth. Dirt roads soft and muddy.

Ohio.—Unusually warm first part week; cold latter part. Very light precipitation. Weather not altogether favorable to wheat, but crop generally in satisfactory condition. Some plowing in southern counties. Hard road traffic uninterrupted; dirt roads too soft for much hauling.

Indiana.—Precipitation rather light. Temperature variable but averaged above normal. Conditions less unfavorable than previously for early spring activities. Sugar harvest and orchard work in progress.

Illinois.—Good rains beneficial to wheat; plants greening somewhat; have come through winter without much harm. Week opened with highest February temperature in years. Snow cover only in northwestern portion. Roads almost impassable in places before freeze of last of week.

Michigan.—Heavy sleet and ice storm on 22d over northern and central Michigan did much damage to fruit trees and also injured winter grains. Some sections still isolated and full extent of damage not yet known. Highway and rail traffic seriously crippled by storm and roads still impassable in some sections. Ground mostly bare southern half of State and wheat and rye have been injured somewhat by recent freezing and thawing.

Wisconsin.—Severe storm on 22d and 23d; heavy snow in north, rain, sleet, and glaze in central, and heavy rain in south portion. Railroad traffic blocked for two days by heavy drifts in north and ice on tracks in central portion; marketing stopped. Many miles of telegraph poles down in eastern and central portions. Fruit trees severely damaged and fields covered with ice in central portion; unfavorable for winter grains and grasses.

Minnesota.—Severest storm of winter at beginning of week with heavy snow and sleet, accompanied by high winds. Rail traffic delayed. Hauling still interrupted due to deep drifts. Week closed abnormally cold. All stock housed and fed; feed supply ample.

Iowa.—Record high temperature on 22d with general rains causing floods in northeast; followed by 50° colder on the 23d. Heavy ice storm in north. Roads became soft and froze up rough and icy.

Missouri.—Week opened mild with general rain; closed cold with snow. Winter wheat has good color and good root; benefited by recent moisture; not growing much yet. Fruit buds satisfactory. Live stock in good condition. Soft roads somewhat muddy.

Kansas.—Long drought ended by best fall of moisture since wheat was sown. Entire State blanketed with from 1 in. to 5 ins. of snow as week ended. Very favorable for wheat which greened up in eastern and south-central portions. Ability of wheat to recover from drought in north-central and western counties still problematical. Spring plowing begun in southeastern quarter but farm work suspended after the 22d.

Nebraska.—Cold, cloudy week but warm Wednesday with nice rain in southeast and light rain or snow in most of rest of State. Wheat benefited. Ground now frozen. Feed ample; stock doing well.

South Dakota.—Very cold; considerable snowfall. Roads drifted, stopping automobile traffic; railroad traffic greatly retarded. Stock suffering much from severe weather; abundant feeding necessary; feed scarce in some localities.

North Dakota.—Decidedly unfavorable weather prevailed throughout the State during the entire week. Heavy snows accompanied by high winds and sub zero temperatures caused much loss of live stock and delayed railway traffic. Automobile travel was stopped.

Montana.—Coldest week of season to date. Hard on stock; some losses of sheep in blizzard. Good snow cover favorable for grain fields and soil moisture but prevents grazing. Stock mostly doing well where plenty of hay; feed distribution troublesome problem. Serious delays by snow to railroads; many roads blocked.

Wyoming.—Cold, stormy week unfavorable for live stock; much suffering in south-central mountain districts; also small loss in northeast. Range crusted in Big Horn basin causing stock to do poorly. Recent snows in southeast beneficial for grains; also furnishing moisture for sheep.

Colorado.—No snow covering until end of week, when moderate to heavy snows occurred, except in extreme northeast. Live stock generally good, but cold weather and high winds unfavorable. Snowfall beneficial to ranges everywhere and to water supply in south-central portion.

New Mexico.—Cloudy and moderate, closing much colder with heavy snow in many northern districts. Range exceedingly dry; will benefit greatly by present snow; stock poor to fair in southeast; elsewhere fair to good. Eastern wheat fields exceedingly poor. Some peaches blooming in Lower Rio Grande valley.

Arizona.—Considerable stormy weather in north. Range conditions generally good. Cattle fair to good; sheep excellent. Crop development good. Peaches and almonds blossoming. Cotton being planted in Yuma valley.

Utah.—More snow generally but warmer weather caused much melting. Conditions satisfactory for most live stock but animals and ranges fair or poor locally. Mountain highways snow-blocked temporarily; very muddy at lower elevations.

Nevada. — Mostly cloudy; temperature slightly below normal. February precipitation unusually heavy. Many cattle and sheep brought from range for feeding; live stock holding weight well but heavy feeding necessary. Ranges and grain improving in extreme south.

Idaho.—Temperature steadily below normal; much cloudiness; occasional light snow. No farm work. Stock thriving; lambing made good progress.

Washington.—Cold week. No field work practicable. Some reports of losses to stock. Ground bare in places in central counties; heavy snow near eastern border. Probably little injury to winter wheat yet. Rail and hard-road transportation unimpeded.

Oregon.—Cold; occasional light precipitation. East winds unfavorable for vegetation; some wheat thought to be injured. Much feeding still necessary. Lambing continues with little loss. Unsurfaced roads generally muddy where not snow-covered.

California.—Favorable for growth. Work delayed by rain and wet soil. Early sown wheat, barley, and oats doing nicely. Pastures and alfalfa improving slowly. Stock in fair condition. Early planted garden truck made good advance. Some sugar beets planted. Plowing for beans begun. Almonds in bloom; apricot buds swelling. Picking navel oranges general. Dirt roads muddy; very little hauling done from outlying districts.

Chart I.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., FEB. 28, 1922.

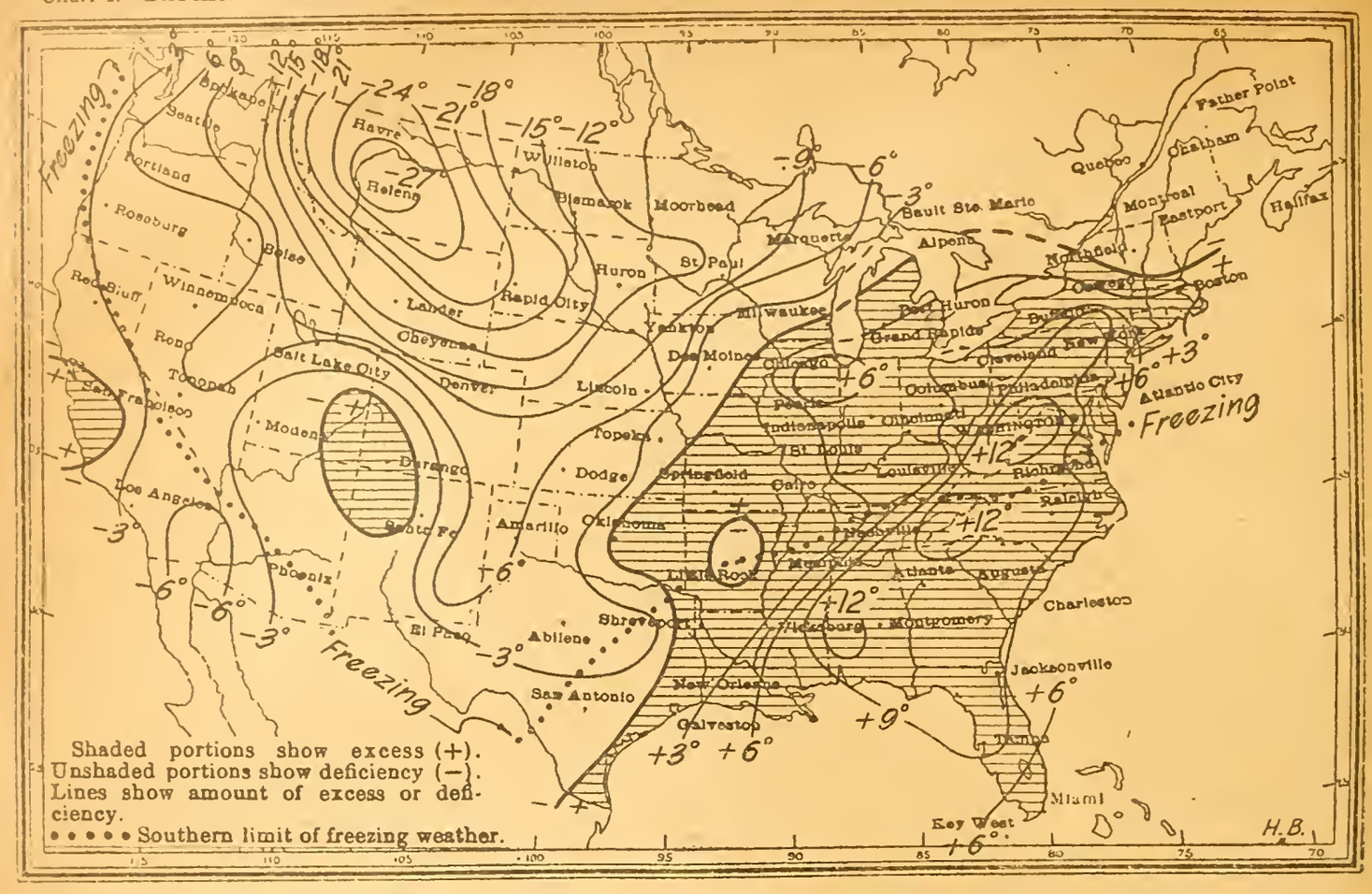

Chart II.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., FEB. 28, 1922.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1922